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Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

Thematic cluster I: special and personal envoys and special advisers of the Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

Summary

The present report contains the proposed resources for 2017 for nine special political missions grouped under the thematic cluster of special and personal envoys and special advisers of the Secretary-General.

The proposed resources for 2017 for special political missions grouped under this cluster, with the exception of those pertaining to Burundi and Yemen, the proposals for which will be submitted in a separate addendum, amount to $34,385,900 (net of staff assessment).

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I. Financial overview

1. The proposed resources for 2017 for special political missions grouped under this cluster amount to $34,385,900 (net of staff assessment). Table 1 below allows for a comparison between the proposed resources for 2017 and the requirements for 2016 as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/248 A and B and after consideration of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/70/348/Add.1 and other relevant addenda) and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/70/7/Add.10 and other relevant addenda).

Table 1
Resource requirements
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2016				*Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2017*			
Mission	*Appropriations* (1)	*Estimated expenditure* (2)	*Variance* (3)=(1)-(2)	*Appropriation 2016* (4)=(1)	*Total requirements* (5)	*Non-recurrent requirements* (6)	*Variance (2017-2016)* (7)=(5)-(4)	*Net requirements for 2017[a]* (8)=(5)-(3)
Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar	1 127.2	1 115.0	12.2	1 127.2	1 137.8	–	10.6	1 125.6
Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus	2 564.6	2 701.1	(136.5)	2 564.6	2 810.5	15.0	245.9	2 947.0
Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the prevention of Genocide	2 183.7	2 174.0	9.7	2 183.7	2 201.0	–	17.3	2 191.3
Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara	549.5	537.9	11.6	549.5	545.3	–	(4.2)	533.7
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)	624.9	419.9	205.0	624.9	489.2	–	(135.7)	284.2
United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions	1 937.7	1 937.7	–	1 937.7	1 976.0	–	38.3	1 976.0
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria	12 124.3	14 900.5	(2 776.2)	12 124.3	19 506.3	80.6	7 382.0	22 282.5
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan	1 412.7	1 450.2	(37.5)	1 412.7	1 387.3	–	(25.4)	1 424.8
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	4 401.3	4 382.7	18.6	4 401.3	4 332.5	26.5	(68.8)	4 313.9
Total	**26 925.9**	**29 619.0**	**(2 693.1)**	**26 925.9**	**34 385.9**	**122.1**	**7 460.0**	**37 079.0**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2016.

II. Special political missions

A. Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar

($1,137,800)

Background, mandate and objective

2. On 23 December 2015, the General Assembly adopted its resolution 70/233, on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, in which it requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide his good offices and to pursue his discussions on human rights, democracy and reconciliation in Myanmar, involving all relevant stakeholders, and to offer technical assistance to the Government of Myanmar in that regard. At the request and on behalf of the Secretary-General, the Special Adviser has continued to work towards the implementation of the good offices mandate for Myanmar.

3. Further to the elections held on 8 November 2015 and the new political environment, the Special Adviser, through comprehensive engagement with the authorities and other relevant stakeholders within and outside the country, continued to work for progress in three broad areas:

(a) Encouraging the Myanmar authorities to continue to pursue and consolidate the process of democratization and, in so doing, to engage more openly with the international community;

(b) Supporting the work of the negotiating teams of the Government and ethnic armed groups for the implementation of the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement signed in October 2015 between eight ethnic armed groups and the Union Government, in addition to engaging with groups that did not sign the Agreement, with a view to bringing them back to the peace process; participating in talks with domestic and international stakeholders on issues relating to the Union Joint Monitoring Committee as part of the implementation of the Agreement; engaging with officials and civil society organizations within and outside Myanmar to advocate the taking of steps to end institutionalized discrimination against the Muslims in Myanmar, particularly the Rohingyas; and supporting national efforts and the coordination of international assistance aimed at reconciliation and communal harmony in Myanmar, including in Rakhine;

(c) Working on a more regularized pattern of engagement and cooperation between Myanmar and the United Nations system through the good offices process and facilitating multilateral support to improve socioeconomic conditions in the country through strengthening of the coordination between the United Nations and Myanmar.

4. The Secretary-General and his Special Adviser continue to engage closely with relevant Member States in implementing the good offices mandate. In addition to participating in bilateral meetings in New York and Myanmar, the Special Adviser briefed the Security Council on 25 February 2016 on the situation of Myanmar. In addition, the Partnership Group on Myanmar met at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 1 July 2016.

Cooperation with other entities

5. The Special Adviser and his Office have cooperated closely with the departments, agencies, funds and programmes of the Organization, including the Department of Political Affairs, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar and the Peacebuilding Support Office. The Office of the Special Adviser extended cooperation to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict by providing required inputs regarding Myanmar to their respective periodic reports. The Special Adviser works closely with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Resident Coordinator and other entities of the United Nations system and provides them with the necessary political advice and guidance. The Special Adviser has continued the established practice of consulting with the country team when visiting Myanmar. These regular consultations with other senior United Nations officials have helped to ensure system-wide coherence and coordination. In line with those efforts, the Special Adviser participates in the Inter-Agency Task Force, which he co-chairs, and the Senior Advisory Group on Myanmar, established in line with the Human Rights Up Front initiative. The Office of the Special Adviser has continued to maintain a presence in Myanmar, funded from extrabudgetary resources and administered by the United Nations Office for Project Services.

Performance information

6. Progress towards the implementation of the good offices mandate has been made in the areas of democratization, national reconciliation, human rights and development.

7. Myanmar held historic elections on 8 November 2015. More than 12,000 observers from domestic and international organizations were present to witness various stages of the process. Leading up to the elections, the Special Adviser engaged with various stakeholders, including the Chair of the Union Election Commission, and held consultations on various related issues, including concern about the disenfranchisement of minorities. Nevertheless, an impressive turnout of roughly 70 per cent of the voting population was witnessed. While the United Nations did not observe the elections, the Office of the Special Adviser participated in a mission that was present on election day, in which it provided political context for the complex factors at play. The National League for Democracy won the 2015 elections with a landslide victory, securing 79 per cent of the elected seats in the Lower House and 80 per cent of those in the Upper House and thereby attaining a comfortable parliamentary majority, even with the 25 per cent of seats that were constitutionally reserved for the Tatmadaw (armed forces). On 15 March 2016, both houses of the new Parliament elected Htin Kyaw as President of Myanmar.

8. A Union Peace Dialogue Joint Committee was formed in early January 2016, which prepared the groundwork for the formal political dialogue in Nay Pyi Taw on 12 January 2016. Despite the fact that the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement had been signed earlier, on 15 October 2015, by only eight ethnic groups, with major ethnic armed groups, such as the Wa and the Kachin Independence Organization,

opting to stay out, the holding of the peace conference in Nay Pyi Taw marked a significant achievement. The Special Adviser was invited as an observer to the peace talks and remained engaged with various stakeholders to make the process durable and inclusive. Subsequently, the Secretary-General was invited to participate in the 21st-Century Panglong Conference held in Nay Pyi Taw, which began on 31 August 2016. The Conference brought together Myanmar's ethnic groups in a joint commitment to a federal union based on equality, democracy and self-determination.

9. The continued institutionalized discrimination against the Rohingyas in Myanmar remained a serious concern during the reporting period. Both publicly and in private consultations with the authorities, the Special Adviser repeatedly stressed the need for the Government to address discrimination against the Rohingyas, to improve the conditions of internally displaced persons in the affected areas and to work on their eventual voluntary returns. The Special Adviser repeatedly called on the leaders of Myanmar to take measures and avoid polarization between peoples and communities along ethnic or religious lines, as well as to stop hate speech, end incitement to violence and promote harmony between communities. The Special Adviser also continued his strong engagement with the Centre for Diversity and National Harmony, which carries out early warning work and promotes intercommunal dialogue.

Planning assumptions for 2017

10. Should the General Assembly extend the mandate of the Office of the Special Adviser, its multifaceted approach, encompassing political, human rights, humanitarian and development aspects, will remain a guiding framework for good offices efforts in 2017, and the Office will continue to build on the work accomplished on those fronts in 2016. The planning assumptions in three areas of work will be as follows:

(a) In the area of democratization, the inauguration of the civilian Government opens a new chapter in the journey of Myanmar towards becoming a vibrant democracy. The new Government has articulated the need to carry out constitutional reforms and to strengthen rule of law and judicial institutions to keep the democracy dynamic well ingrained. The success of those efforts will be determined in large part by how the relationship between the military and the current Government develops, and the extent to which the two sides continue to accommodate each other. In this delicate political environment, the Special Adviser will continue to support the country's efforts to normalize its relations with the United Nations;

(b) With regard to national reconciliation, the Office of the Special Adviser will continue to support the efforts of the new Government to strengthen national mechanisms and help move the political dialogue process forward. Efforts will continue to make the peace process more inclusive with the participation of non-signatories, and in that context the Office will closely engage domestic and international stakeholders. The Special Adviser will seek to lead the efforts of the United Nations system so that national stakeholders and mechanisms are able to engage with various arms of the United Nations with the resources and tools available to support ceasefire efforts, including the coordination of funding and

action associated with the Union Joint Monitoring Committee, the political dialogue process and other areas;

(c) With respect to the communal tensions in Rakhine and other parts of the country, the Office of the Special Adviser will continue to work with all actors to promote social cohesion and end institutionalized discrimination against the Rohingyas. The Special Adviser will engage with the new Government to facilitate unimpeded access for humanitarian and development actors and the development of the capacity necessary to address the temporary and long-term needs of populations affected by communal violence. Efforts to support national initiatives aimed at intercommunal dialogue involving grass-roots and civil society organizations as well as the Government will continue with regard to such initiatives as the Centre for National Diversity and Harmony, which are also aimed at preventing tensions between communities. Furthermore, the Special Adviser will make efforts to help ensure that the various dimensions of the human rights of the Rohingya community are fully respected and that the longer-term issues of citizenship, identity documents, work permits and birth registration are adequately addressed. In close coordination with the country team and the wider international community, the Special Adviser will continue to support and advocate the scaling-up of bicommunal development projects in Rakhine, one of the poorest states of Myanmar.

11. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures for the mission are set out below.

Table 2
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To advance the national reconciliation and democratization process in Myanmar

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures*		
			2017	*2016*	*2015*
(a) Progress towards national reconciliation	(i) Sustained nationwide ceasefire between the Government of Myanmar and armed groups	Target	Achieved	Achieved	Not achieved
		Estimate		Not achieved	Not achieved
		Actual			Not achieved
	(ii) Number of political dialogue meetings between the Government and the various ethnic armed groups	Target	30	25	20
		Estimate		25	20
		Actual			22
(b) Progress towards a transition to democracy	(i) Number of inclusive dialogues among the nation's political stakeholders, including the Government, political parties, military and ethnic groups	Target	2	3	Not achieved
		Estimate		3	2
		Actual			2
	(ii) Number of laws and amendments adopted that advance fundamental freedoms	Target	15	15	8
		Estimate		15	10
		Actual			5
(c) Progress towards promotion and protection of human rights	(i) Number of political prisoners released	Target	76	30	20
		Estimate		236	13
		Actual			13

(ii) Number of human rights capacity-building/training programmes conducted for members of the armed, police and prison forces	Target	30	25	15
	Estimate		25	20
	Actual			20
(iii) Number of interfaith initiatives	Target	30	15	Not achieved
	Estimate		15	8
	Actual			8

Outputs

- Annual report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly (1)
- Regular engagement and consultations with the authorities of Myanmar and other relevant parties, including civil society groups, on all issues in connection with the democratic transition and national reconciliation
- Facilitation of the provision of technical assistance by the United Nations to promote reconciliation and national harmony in Rakhine
- Facilitation of the provision of technical assistance to the Government, upon request and in coordination with relevant parts of the United Nations system, to support the efforts of Myanmar in meeting its development priorities
- Regular engagement with relevant Member States, including neighbouring States and other countries of the region, to develop common approaches in addressing the situation in Myanmar
- Briefings by the Special Adviser to the General Assembly and the Security Council (2)
- Briefings by the Office of the Special Adviser to the Partnership Group on Myanmar, as requested (2)

External factors

12. The good offices role of the Secretary-General, carried out largely through the Special Adviser, is expected to achieve its objective, provided that the Government of Myanmar and other relevant parties remain committed to strengthening democratic institutions, consolidating gains from peace talks, including through full implementation of the nationwide ceasefire, and promoting national harmony.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 3
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2016				*Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2017*			
Category	*Appropriations* (1)	*Estimated expenditure* (2)	*Variance* (3)=(1)-(2)	*Appropriation 2016* (4)=(1)	*Total requirements* (5)	*Non-recurrent requirements* (6)	*Variance (2017-2016)* (7)=(5)-(4)	*Net requirements for 2017*[a] (8)=(5)-(3)
Civilian personnel costs	820.4	855.8	(35.4)	820.4	869.9	–	49.5	905.3
Operational costs	306.8	259.2	47.6	306.8	267.9	–	(38.9)	220.3
Total	**1 127.2**	**1 115.0**	**12.2**	**1 127.2**	**1 137.8**	**–**	**10.6**	**1 125.6**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2016.

Table 4
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Sub-total***	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2016	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	4	–	1	5	–	–	–	5
Proposed 2017	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	4	–	1	5	–	–	–	5
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

13. The anticipated unencumbered balance in 2016 reflects the reduction in travel due to transitional developments following the 8 November 2015 elections and the inauguration of the new Government, resulting in a reduction in the number of trips in the region requiring consultations and meetings, offset in part by the actual cost of entitlements for the incumbents of positions being higher than budgeted.

14. The proposed resources for the Office of the Special Adviser for 2017, amounting to $1,137,800 (net of staff assessment), provide for the salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of five positions (1 Under-Secretary-General, 2 P-4, 1 P-3 and 1 General Service (Other level)) ($869,900) as well as for operational costs ($267,900), comprising costs for official travel ($160,000), facilities and infrastructure ($83,500), ground transportation ($2,700), communications ($12,600), information technology ($5,800) and other supplies, services and equipment ($3,300).

15. In 2017, it is proposed that the number and level of the positions for the Office of the Special Adviser remain unchanged.

16. The variance (increase) between the proposed resources for 2017 and the approved budget for 2016 reflects the provision at the actual average step in grade and dependency status of the current incumbents, and the ratio of actual common staff costs expenditures to actual salaries, based on expenditure trends, which are offset in part by the reduced number of trips due to the considerable progress made by Myanmar in the areas of democratization, national reconciliation, human rights and development.

Extrabudgetary resources

17. In 2016, extrabudgetary resources amounting to approximately $552,000 are being used to provide for one position of Senior Political Affairs Officer (P-5) and one position of Administrative Assistant (Local level) in Myanmar, as well as for operational costs, including costs for communications, official travel and other miscellaneous services.

18. In 2017, extrabudgetary resources of approximately $250,000 are expected to be received to support the continuation of the operations of the local office in Myanmar.

B. Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus

($2,810,500)

Background, mandate and objective

19. The Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus, also known as the good offices mission, supports the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus, whose mandate is to assist the parties in the conduct of negotiations aimed at reaching a comprehensive settlement.

20. On 10 July 2008, in a letter to the President of the Security Council (S/2008/456), the Secretary-General announced the appointment of his Special Adviser on Cyprus as of 14 July 2008, to assist the parties in the conduct of full-fledged negotiations aimed at reaching a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus issue. On 3 September 2008, the leaders began full-fledged negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations on chapters related to the issues of governance and power-sharing, property, European Union matters, economic matters, security and guarantees, and territory. On 22 August 2014, Espen Barth Eide (Norway) replaced Alexander Downer (Australia) as Special Adviser on Cyprus.

21. Since the start of the full-fledged negotiations, the Secretary-General has provided progress reports to the Security Council on the activities of the Office of the Special Adviser (S/2009/610, S/2010/238, S/2010/603, S/2011/112, S/2011/498, S/2012/149, S/2016/15 and S/2016/599). The Special Adviser has briefed the Council 12 times (on 10 June and 30 November 2010, 15 March and 7 September 2011, 29 March and 10 July 2012, 30 May 2013, 22 January 2014, 26 January and 29 July 2015, and 28 January and 25 July 2016). The Council, in its resolution 2300 (2016), took note of the report of the Secretary-General (S/2016/599), welcomed the good progress in negotiations, welcomed the support provided by the Special Adviser, encouraged the sides to intensify the substantive negotiations on the unresolved core issues interdependently, and stressed that the status quo was unsustainable. In addition, both the Secretary-General and the Special Adviser have maintained a steady pace of meetings to brief international stakeholders and key regional Governments.

22. Following the resumption of substantive negotiations on 15 May 2015, there was a substantial increase in the pace of negotiations. From May 2015 to May 2016, the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders and their negotiators engaged on the substantive chapters of the negotiations in an unprecedentedly sustained manner. In addition, in early 2016, with support from the Office of the Special Adviser, the sides embarked on technical work in support of a comprehensive settlement. To date, 16 expert working groups and committees have been formed in such areas as the economy, European Union matters, property, the federal judiciary and international treaties, all of which are facilitated by the Office.

23. In addition to the nine existing technical committees (crime and criminal matters, economic and commercial matters, cultural heritage, crisis management, humanitarian matters, health, the environment, broadcasting and new crossings), three new technical committees, on culture, education and gender equality, were established during the period between May 2015 and May 2016. The work of the

12 committees is facilitated by the Office of the Special Adviser and the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

Cooperation with other entities

24. In line with the integrated approach of the United Nations in Cyprus, the Office of the Special Adviser, UNFICYP and other United Nations entities operate in a way that maximizes synergies and ensures coherent and effective support for the peace effort. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Cyprus and Head of UNFICYP acts as Deputy Special Adviser to the Secretary-General with regard to the negotiations. He or she ensures and coordinates the provision of support to the Office of the Special Adviser both by UNFICYP (on a non-reimbursable basis) and to the United Nations country team.

25. Since late 2015, the Office of the Special Adviser has coordinated and provided political oversight for the engagement of international financial institutions — currently, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the European Central Bank — and the European Commission in support of the process. This includes the provision of political guidance and input, monthly coordination videoconferences and the preparation, facilitation and coordination of regular expert missions to Cyprus and workshops with the sides.

26. The detailed review of coordination arrangements between the Office of the Special Adviser and UNFICYP conducted in June 2010 remains valid (see A/65/706, annex III). A formal agreement on administrative and logistical support was concluded between the two missions in 2013. It was revised in 2015 and is again undergoing review.

Performance information

27. The leaders resumed full-fledged negotiations in May 2015. Since then, the pace of negotiations has been unprecedented, with an average of two meetings of the leaders per month and three meetings of the negotiators per week held until June 2016 and almost daily meetings held thereafter. The intensification of technical work in support of the negotiations has led to the facilitation by the Office of the Special Adviser of weekly meetings of expert working groups, subgroups and committees established by the sides, as well as workshops and missions involving the European Commission and international financial institutions under United Nations auspices.

28. With a stated commitment by the leaders to reach a comprehensive settlement agreement as soon as possible, the Office of the Special Adviser expects further intensification of the substantive negotiations and of the technical work streams for the remainder of 2016. As reflected in the indicators set out below, the pace of meetings of leaders, negotiators and experts, the numbers of papers produced by the sides and the numbers of confidence-building measures are all expected to increase.

29. In 2016, increased convergence between the parties on core and substantive issues is expected to be realized. Following the resumption of full-fledged negotiations in May 2015, the leaders committed to an intensified "leader-led" process and agreed to meet twice monthly. That commitment was upheld in the first half of 2016, with 12 joint meetings of the leaders and another 18 separate bilateral

meetings of the leaders with the United Nations; the pace then increased to an average of 2 leaders' meetings a week starting in July. It is estimated that by the end of 2016, 66 meetings between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders will have been held. Meetings of negotiators have followed a pattern similar to that of the meetings of the leaders in 2016, with 41 joint negotiators' meetings held between January and May and another 11 separate bilateral meetings of the negotiators with the United Nations. It is estimated that by the end of 2016, at least 160 meetings between the negotiators will have been held. A total of 157 meetings of working groups and technical committees to discuss specific areas of expertise and identify areas of convergence were held between January and May 2016. It is estimated that 350 such meetings will have been held by the end of 2016. With the intensification of the negotiations since the last quarter of 2015, 67 papers indicating movement towards convergence were produced by the sides across chapters between January and May. A total of 200 such papers are expected to have been produced by the end of 2016. With respect to the implementation of confidence-building measures formulated by the technical committees and approved by the leaders, aimed at easing the daily life of Cypriots across the island, 2 new measures were completed between January and May 2016 and another 8 are expected to be completed before the end of 2016, for a total of 75.

Planning assumptions for 2017

30. Should the current pace of progress continue during the remainder of 2016, the process could enter the final stages in 2017. The Office of the Special Adviser will therefore be called upon to facilitate more meetings of the leaders, negotiators and experts, and to "shuttle" between the sides separately until a comprehensive settlement is reached. The requirement to coordinate technical work in preparation for the implementation of a settlement will also increase. While the staff/facilitators of the Office assume overall responsibility for each chapter of the negotiations, consultants provide specialized technical expertise, when needed, to help to resolve areas of disagreement and devise implementation strategies. Should significant progress be achieved in 2016, the United Nations could be called upon to host a multilateral conference to address the final outstanding issues.

31. As the process progresses towards a successful conclusion, the Office of the Special Adviser will continue to engage with a variety of interlocutors, including representatives of political parties, civil society and women's groups, as well as with regional and international stakeholders, to galvanize support for the negotiations and help the leaders prepare their communities for a settlement.

32. The Office will also continue to facilitate the technical committees, including any new committees that may be established, and to support confidence-building measures.

33. The Special Adviser, based in Geneva, is expected to undertake increasingly frequent travel to Cyprus, the region and New York to hold meetings with the sides, facilitate the negotiations and galvanize support for the process in the final phase. Additional capacity — both administrative and substantive — and resources will be required to accommodate the expected increase in meetings of leaders, negotiators and experts and the Special Adviser's travel to and presence in Cyprus.

34. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures for the mission are set out below.

Table 5
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To achieve a comprehensive settlement in the Cyprus problem

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures*		
			2017	*2016*	*2015*
(a) Progress in the full-fledged negotiations towards a comprehensive settlement	(i) Increased convergence among parties on core and substantive issues [number of meetings between the leaders]	Target	70	54	60
		Estimate		66	38
		Actual			45
	[number of meetings between the representatives/ negotiators of the leaders to identify areas of convergence]	Target	160	146	100
		Estimate		160	100
		Actual			102
	[number of meetings of the working groups and technical committees to discuss specific areas of expertise and identify areas of convergence]	Target	350	250	229
		Estimate		350	250
		Actual			254
	[number of papers indicating movement towards convergence between the parties within the full-fledged negotiation process]	Target	200	150	150
		Estimate		200	150
		Actual			231
	(ii) Implementation of confidence-building measures formulated by the technical committees and approved by the leaders aimed at easing the daily life of Cypriots across the island [number of confidence-building measures implemented]	Target	80	60	40
		Estimate		75	53
		Actual			65

Outputs

- Bilateral meetings with Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders, or their representatives or advisers, related to all the chapters of the negotiations (160)
- Advice to the sides and policy options papers on issues related to all the chapters of the negotiations (200)
- Briefings and bilateral meetings with the international community (120)
- Facilitation of meetings of working groups and technical committees on procedural, legal, technical and substantive issues related to all the chapters of the negotiations and confidence-building measures (350)
- Meetings with leaders of political parties and other influential individuals and groups, media, academics and civil society from the two communities, and participation in events contributing to an enabling environment for the negotiation process (80)
- Contact with the Cypriot and international media (50 interviews and 30 press releases) in cooperation with UNFICYP
- Ongoing multimedia outreach campaign to build support for the negotiation process
- Reports and/or briefings to the Security Council (4)

External factors

35. The objective is expected to be achieved, provided that the political will of the leaders and of their respective communities overcome current political and economic challenges and that there is continuing support from the international community.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 6
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2016				*Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2017*			
	Appropriations	*Estimated expenditure*	*Variance*	*Appropriation 2016*	*Total requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*	*Variance (2017-2016)*	*Net requirements for 2017[a]*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)=(1)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(5)-(4)*	*(8)=(5)-(3)*
Civilian personnel costs	1 849.4	1 943.8	(94.4)	1 849.4	2 034.6	–	185.2	2 129.0
Operational costs	715.2	757.3	(42.1)	715.2	775.9	15.0	60.7	818.0
Total	**2 564.6**	**2 701.1**	**(136.5)**	**2 564.6**	**2 810.5**	**15.0**	**245.9**	**2 947.0**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2016.

Table 7
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	*Sub-total*	*Field/ Security Service*	*General Service*	*Total inter-national*	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	*Total*
Approved 2016	1[a]	–	–	1	3	5	–	–	10	3	1	14	–	5	–	19
Proposed 2017	1[a]	–	–	1	3	5	1	–	11	4	1	16	–	5	–	21
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	2

[a] The Under-Secretary-General is on a when-actually-employed (WAE) contract.

36. The anticipated overexpenditure in 2016 is attributable primarily to a lower-than-budgeted vacancy rate with respect to international staff, as well as higher-than-budgeted requirements for official travel by United Nations staff recruited on temporary assignment from other duty stations in support of the negotiations.

37. The proposed resources for the Office of the Special Adviser for 2017 amount to $2,810,500 (net of staff assessment) and provides for the salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of 14 international positions (1 Under-Secretary-General, 1 D-1, 3 P-5, 5 P-4, 3 Field Service and 1 General Service (Other level)) and 5 national staff positions (5 Local level) and for the proposed establishment of 2 new international staff positions (1 P-3 and 1 Field Service) ($2,034,600).

Operational costs ($775,900) comprise costs for consultants ($116,400), official travel ($199,700), facilities and infrastructure ($106,200), ground transportation ($51,500), communications ($79,500), information technology ($28,400) and other supplies, services and equipment ($194,200).

38. The sharp increase in requirements resulting from the intensification of the talks since the second half of 2015 has placed considerable strain on both the substantive and the administrative support capacities of the Office of the Special Adviser. The Special Adviser, who is based in Geneva, has been travelling on average twice per month to Cyprus in 2016 and is expected to increase the frequency and duration of his visits for the remainder of 2016 and in 2017. With a stated commitment by the leaders to reach a comprehensive settlement agreement as soon as possible, the Office expects further intensification of the substantive negotiations and the technical work streams for the remainder of 2016 and into 2017, with an increase in United Nations-facilitated meetings held on Office premises. In line with the report of the Secretary-General of 8 July 2016 (S/2016/599), of which the Security Council took note in resolution 2300 (2016) and in which the Secretary-General expressed his intention to strengthen the Office with additional resources, and in order to respond to the additional requirements set out above, it is proposed that one additional position of Political Affairs Officer (P-3) be established to provide substantive support to the Office on all aspects of the negotiations. It is also proposed that one additional position of Administrative Assistant (Field Service) be established to ensure that the Office is able to provide adequate administrative and logistical support to the Special Adviser and for meetings of the sides in the context of the intensified phase of the negotiations.

39. The variance (increase) between the proposed resources for 2017 and the approved budget for 2016 is attributable primarily to increased requirements for international staff due to the proposed establishment of the two new international staff positions, as well as to increased requirements for operational costs as a result of the increased intensity of negotiations.

Extrabudgetary resources

40. In 2016, an amount of $350,000 has been committed to fund four positions (2 Political Affairs Officer (1 P-4 and 1 P-3), 1 Field Service and 1 Local level). Those positions are needed to bridge the gap in the capacity of the Office of the Special Adviser to provide adequate capacity to respond to and support the intensification of the Cyprus talks. Depending on the evolution of the talks, extrabudgetary resources may be mobilized to continue to support the Office in 2017.

C. Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide

($2,201,000)

Background, mandate and objective

41. Pursuant to the invitation of the Security Council to the Secretary-General in its resolution 1366 (2001) to refer to the Council information and analysis from

within the United Nations system on cases of serious violations of international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law, the Secretary-General, in a letter dated 12 July 2004 (S/2004/567), informed the President of the Council of his decision to appoint a Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide. In his reply dated 13 July 2004 (S/2004/568), the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had taken note of his intention.

42. The Secretary-General listed the responsibilities of the Special Adviser as follows:

(a) To collect existing information, in particular from within the United Nations system, on massive and serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law of ethnic and racial origin that, if not prevented or halted, might lead to genocide;

(b) To act as a mechanism of early warning to the Secretary-General, and through him to the Security Council, by bringing to their attention situations that could potentially result in genocide;

(c) To make recommendations to the Security Council, through the Secretary-General, on actions to prevent or halt genocide;

(d) To liaise with the United Nations system on activities for the prevention of genocide and work to enhance the United Nations capacity to analyse and manage information regarding genocide or related crimes.

43. The normative reference of the work of the Special Adviser is drawn from, in addition to the exchange of letters, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; the wider body of international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international criminal law; and resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Human Rights Council, including the 2005 World Summit Outcome.

44. As regards the responsibility to protect, it will be recalled that in paragraphs 138 and 139 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the General Assembly addressed the responsibility of Member States and the international community to protect populations by preventing genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, and their incitement. The assembled Heads of State and Government pledged to, inter alia, support the United Nations in establishing early warning capacity in this regard. They also called on the Assembly to continue consideration of the responsibility to protect. The Assembly adopted the World Summit Outcome in its resolution 60/1, while the Security Council reaffirmed the provisions of paragraphs 138 and 139 in paragraph 4 of its resolution 1674 (2006), and that reaffirmation was recalled in the second preambular paragraph of its resolution 1706 (2006). By including paragraph 140 in the section of the outcome document on the responsibility to protect, which expressed full support for the mission of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide, the World Summit participants underscored the close relationship between the two mandates.

45. On 31 August 2007, in a letter to the President of the Security Council (S/2007/721), the Secretary-General expressed his intention to appoint a Special Adviser to focus on the responsibility to protect. In his reply dated 7 December 2007 (S/2007/722), the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General that

the Council had taken note of the Secretary-General's intention. The Special Adviser is charged with the conceptual, institutional and operational development of the principle and with continuing a political dialogue with Member States on its implementation.

46. To contribute to dialogue with and among Member States and to outline a strategy for addressing the provisions of paragraphs 138 and 139 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in January 2009 the Secretary-General issued a report entitled "Implementing the responsibility to protect" (A/63/677). In the annex to that report, the Secretary-General indicated his intention to establish a joint office for the Special Advisers on the Prevention of Genocide and on the Responsibility to Protect, given the close and complementary nature of their work. The report of the Secretary-General was debated in the General Assembly in July 2009, leading to the adoption, by consensus, of the first resolution on the responsibility to protect (resolution 63/308), in which the Assembly reaffirmed its intention to continue its consideration of the concept. In his report to the Assembly of 14 July 2010 on early warning, assessment and the responsibility to protect (A/64/864), the Secretary-General reiterated his proposal to institutionalize the collaboration between the two Special Advisers. In its resolutions 2150 (2014), on the maintenance of international peace and security and the prevention of genocide, and 2171 (2014), on the maintenance of international peace and security-conflict prevention, the Security Council reaffirmed paragraphs 138 and 139 of the World Summit Outcome and recalled the important role of the Special Advisers on the Prevention of Genocide and on the Responsibility to Protect, "whose functions include acting as an early warning mechanism to prevent potential situations that could result in genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and ethnic cleansing".

Cooperation with other entities

47. The Special Advisers operate in close collaboration with other United Nations entities, including the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Political Affairs, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, OHCHR and special procedures of the Human Rights Council, the Office of Legal Affairs, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNDP, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The Special Advisers and staff of the Office contribute to key policy forums of the United Nations, including the Policy Committee of the Secretary-General, his senior management team and the Executive Committee on Peace and Security. The Office has continued to support the implementation of the Human Rights Up Front initiative of the Secretary-General and has contributed to the internal review processes.

Performance information

48. The Office of the Special Advisers has continued to refine its early warning methodology in order to alert the Secretary-General and, through him, the Security

Council, as well as the broader United Nations system, to situations in which there is a risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity (see S/2004/567, annex, para. (b)). In 2014, the Office published an expanded framework of analysis, a methodological tool to guide assessment of the risk of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, based on applicable international law and jurisprudence. In its resolution 28/34 of 23 March 2015, the Human Rights Council took note of the framework of analysis and encouraged Member States and regional and subregional organizations to use relevant frameworks, as appropriate, for guidance in their prevention work. In January 2016, the Secretary-General presented the Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes to the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Security Council[1] and recommended its widest possible use by United Nations entities and the membership of the United Nations to support prevention strategies at the national, regional and international levels.

49. The Special Advisers submitted five advisory notes to the Secretary-General during the first five months of 2016 on country or regional developments relevant to the prevention of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, with recommendations for preventive action. The Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide has briefed the Security Council and the Human Rights Council on matters relevant to his mandate when so requested.

50. The Special Advisers has continued to develop initiatives in response to specific global risks, having engaged with religious leaders and actors from all regions to develop context-relevant regional strategies for the prevention of incitement to violence that could lead to genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, based on the 2015 Fez Plan of Action.

51. The Special Advisers have continued to organize specialized training to develop capacity to: (a) identify and manage information on risk factors for genocide and related crimes; (b) develop early warning and prevention capacity to strengthen resilience to such crimes; and (c) develop structures, tools and policies to respond when such crimes are ongoing. The training is increasingly requested by Member States and civil society. During the first seven months of 2016, the Office of the Special Advisers organized training or facilitated technical assistance in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Central African Republic, Lebanon, Mexico and Uruguay. Further training activities are planned in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Middle East. These activities have been organized in cooperation with Member States, United Nations partners and civil society.

52. Emphasizing the importance of a regional approach, the Special Advisers have continued to develop operational partnerships with regional and subregional arrangements for the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. They have also provided support through training and technical assistance aimed at developing or strengthening regional frameworks and mechanisms for the prevention of such crimes. Engagement with those organizations has led to: (a) increased cooperation on matters relevant to the mandates of the two Special Advisers; (b) greater awareness of the causes and dynamics of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and of the measures that

[1] See A/70/741-S/2016/71.

can be taken to prevent them; and, as a consequence, (c) strengthened prevention, protection and response capacities.

53. The Special Advisers have continued to engage with the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States, the Southern African Development Community and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development on preventive action, including in relation to situations in the region. The Office has provided particular support to the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region on the implementation of the Protocol for the Prevention and the Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and all forms of Discrimination. In May 2011, the 11 States members of the Conference sought the technical support of the Special Advisers in developing regional and national early warning capacity and committed to the establishment of national committees on the prevention and punishment of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and all forms of discrimination. The Office has since provided training and technical assistance to the Regional Committee on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and all forms of Discrimination and to the National Committees of the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, South Sudan, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, as well as to the Conference's National Coordination Mechanism in Zambia.

54. In the Asia-Pacific region, the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide has continued to engage with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and some of its member States. Since 2014, the Office of the Special Advisers has been consulting with parliamentarians from ASEAN States on their role in the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity in South-East Asia.

55. In Europe, the Special Advisers have continued working with regional organizations to integrate atrocity prevention into policy and operational frameworks, in particular with the European Union. The Special Advisers have provided regular briefings to the Peace and Security Council and, in 2016, held high-level policy discussions with the European External Action Service on improving responses to the threat posed to populations by non-State armed groups. The Office of the Special Advisers has built on existing cooperation with the High Commissioner on National Minorities of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and developed cooperation arrangements with the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights and the Conflict Prevention Centre.

56. In the Americas region, the Special Advisers have continued their collaboration with the Organization of American States on options for strengthening the regional framework for the prevention of genocide and related crimes, including through participation in desk-to-desk dialogues on country situations. In parallel, the Special Advisers have continued to support initiatives of the Latin American Network for Genocide and Mass Atrocity Prevention, which includes 18 member States. Staff members of the Office have contributed as instructors to training activities of the Network.

57. Cooperation with the League of Arab States in the Middle East and North Africa region has included the contribution of the League to capacity-building activities of the Office of the Special Advisers in the region.

58. The Special Advisers have continued to encourage the appointment by Member States of national focal points on genocide prevention and on the responsibility to protect and have provided substantive input to the activities of the various focal point networks.

59. The political, institutional and operational development of the principle of the responsibility to protect has continued, in line with the decision of the General Assembly to continue consideration of the principle. The two Special Advisers have consulted with Member States, in New York and in national capitals, as well as with regional organizations, civil society and the United Nations system, on the implementation of the principle and ways to fulfil the commitment made by all Heads of State and Government in 2005 to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, as well as their incitement. The Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect oversaw the preparation of the eighth annual report of the Secretary-General on the matter, entitled "Mobilizing collective action: the next decade of the responsibility to protect" (A/70/999-S/2016/620). The report, which was informed by consultations with Member States, regional organizations and civil society, assessed trends related to the commission of atrocity crimes, as well as barriers to the implementation of the responsibility to protect. The seventh informal Assembly dialogue on the responsibility to protect was held on 6 September 2016.

Planning assumptions for 2017

60. The Special Advisers will continue to advise the Secretary-General on situations in which there is a risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and will recommend preventive action to be taken by the United Nations system. They will also continue to engage with Member States and regional organizations to promote cooperation, dialogue and capacity-building, with a view to preventing genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and identifying best practices used in countries and regions that have averted them, including by curbing their incitement. To that end, the Special Advisers will continue to focus on four areas of work: (a) raising awareness; (b) collecting information and identifying concerns; (c) communicating concerns and recommendations; and (e) developing capacities for the prevention of and response to genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

Raising awareness

61. In order to prevent genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, the Office of the Special Advisers will continue to support the United Nations system, Member States, regional and subregional organizations and civil society in working collectively towards that goal. Promoting greater understanding of the causes and dynamics of genocide and related crimes and of the measures that can be taken to prevent them is a preventive measure in itself. In that regard, the Office will assist the General Assembly in its continued consideration of the principle of the responsibility to protect, including through the preparation of the annual reports of the Secretary-General on various dimensions of its application and the preparation of annual, informal, interactive dialogues on the responsibility to protect. In addition, the Office will organize, in partnership with the United Nations,

Member States, regional organizations and civil society, specific activities to increase knowledge of and engagement on various dimensions of the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, and the principle of the responsibility to protect.

62. The Office of the Special Advisers will disseminate the research and publications it has developed on various aspects of the prevention of genocide and the principle of the responsibility to protect, in collaboration with the United Nations system and academic and research institutions, including through its website.

Collecting information and identifying concerns

63. The Special Advisers will continue to collect information and identify developments of concern worldwide from the perspective of the prevention of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, in consultation with United Nations departments, offices, funds and programmes and the Member States concerned. They will draw upon relevant human rights, political, development and humanitarian information, gathered primarily from United Nations sources, and assess situations on the basis of the Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes developed by the Office (see A/70/741-S/2016/71). When appropriate, and in consultation with the relevant State and regional authorities, the Special Advisers will carry out country visits to meet with government officials, regional organizations, United Nations country teams and other actors, as required.

Communicating concerns and recommendations

64. In accordance with past practice and the procedures outlined by the Secretary-General (see A/64/864), the Office of the Special Advisers will alert the Secretary-General and, through him, the Security Council to situations of concern and recommend courses of action to prevent or halt genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. The Special Advisers can advocate measures available under the Charter of the United Nations that could be implemented by States in the exercise of their responsibilities, by international organizations and by the international community more generally.

65. Noting that prevention and protection have been most successful where a State agrees to take prompt action and where the international community reaches a consensus on the problems and the response, the Special Advisers will use advocacy to encourage a political environment that supports prevention and protection through constructive engagement. Advocacy may be bilateral or multilateral, confidential or public.

Developing capacities to prevent and respond to genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, as well as their incitement

66. The Office of the Special Advisers will continue to develop the scope of its training and technical assistance and contribute, when so requested, to the development of State-led initiatives, including those of regional arrangements and international focal point networks. The Office will continue to encourage Member States to fulfil their responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes,

ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, as well as their incitement. In collaboration with relevant United Nations entities, the Special Advisers will also provide advice and assistance to strengthen resilience to those crimes.

67. The Special Advisers will continue to consult widely to identify concerns and fill gaps in existing policy and guidance on the prevention of genocide and on the implementation of the responsibility to protect.

68. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures for the mission are set out below.

Table 8
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To advance national, regional and international efforts to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, and their incitement

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures*		
			2017	*2016*	*2015*
(a) Increased capacity of the United Nations system, Member States and regional and subregional organizations to identify and prevent or mitigate the risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity as a result of training and technical assistance provided by the Special Advisers	(i) Number of officials from the United Nations, Member States, regional and subregional organizations and civil society trained by the Office on the identification, analysis and management of information regarding genocide and related crimes and on measures to prevent and mitigate the risk of these crimes	Target	350	350	350
		Estimate		350	350
		Actual			346
	(ii) Number of Member States/regional or subregional organizations that have received technical assistance from the Office and taken steps to establish national and regional initiatives or mechanisms for the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, including early warning mechanisms	Target	6	6	8
		Estimate		6	6
		Actual			9
(b) Greater awareness of the causes and dynamics of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and the measures that could be taken to prevent or mitigate the risk of these crimes occurring, including within the framework of the responsibility to protect principle	(i) Number of Member States and regional organizations that have requested or facilitated a visit by the Special Advisers on matters related to the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, including their incitement, and implementation of the responsibility to protect principle	Target	11	15	15
		Estimate		12	15
		Actual			11

(c) Increased capacity of the United Nations system as a whole to prevent or mitigate the risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity as a result of timely and relevant advice and analysis of the risk of genocide and related crimes in a given situation provided by the Office, with recommendations for preventive measures	(i) Number of advisory notes, briefings, statements and policy documents that, based on consistent and reliable information received primarily from within the United Nations system, alert the Secretary-General and, through him, the Security Council, to situations where there is a potential risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and recommend courses of action to prevent these crimes	Target	50	50	225
		Estimate		50	50
		Actual			50

Outputs

- Early warning mechanism based on the systematic collection, management and analysis of information, primarily from within the United Nations system, on developments worldwide relevant to the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity
- Reports, briefings and advisory notes to the Secretary-General that include recommendations on strategies and policy options for action by the United Nations system to address situations in which there is a risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity (12)
- Training workshops, seminars and technical assistance to enhance the capacity of the United Nations, Member States and civil society to analyse the risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and to take preventive measures; development of training materials and establishment of a pool of expert trainers (12)
- Publications, research papers, guidance or policy tools on various aspects of the prevention of genocide and the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity to fill existing gaps (8)
- Annual report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the responsibility to protect (1)
- Informal interactive dialogue during the seventy-first session of the General Assembly, in line with the decision of the Assembly to continue consideration of the responsibility to protect
- Engagement with Member States, regional and subregional arrangements to advance the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, and their incitement, through advisory missions, consultations and high-level meetings (15)
- Advocacy missions to countries or regions where the involvement of the Special Advisers is considered of particular value with respect to the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity (8)

External factors

69. The objective is expected to be achieved, provided that there is continued commitment on the part of the Member States, including the Security Council, to engage with the Special Advisers to advance the prevention of genocide and implement the principle of the responsibility to protect; that Member States that are host to critical events are willing to engage with the Special Advisers; and that there is active engagement of Member States, regional and other organizations to develop preventive capacity and take appropriate action for the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 9
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2016			Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2017				
Category	Appropriations (1)	Estimated expenditure (2)	Variance (3)=(1)-(2)	Appropriation 2016 (4)=(1)	Total requirements (5)	Non-recurrent requirements (6)	Variance (2017-2016) (7)=(5)-(4)	Net requirements for 2017[a] (8)=(5)-(3)
Civilian personnel costs	1 484.5	1 474.8	9.7	1 484.5	1 501.8	–	17.3	1 492.1
Operational costs	699.2	699.2	–	699.2	699.2	–	–	699.2
Total	**2 183.7**	**2 174.0**	**9.7**	**2 183.7**	**2 201.0**	**–**	**17.3**	**2 191.3**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2016.

Table 10
Positions

	Professional category and above									General Service and related category			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field Security Service	General Service	Total international	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2016	1	1[a]	–	–	1	3	2	–	8	–	2	10	–	–	–	10
Proposed 2017	1	1[a]	–	–	1	3	2	–	8	–	2	10	–	–	–	10
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[a] The Assistant Secretary-General is on a $1-per-year contract.

70. The anticipated underexpenditure in 2016 is attributable mainly to the one-month vacancy of one position in 2016.

71. The proposed resources for 2017 for the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide amount to $2,201,000 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for the salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of 10 positions (1 Under-Secretary-General, 1 Assistant Secretary-General (on a $1-per-year contract), 1 P-5, 3 P-4, 2 P-3 and 2 General Service (Other level)) ($1,501,800) as well as for operational costs ($699,200), comprising costs for consultants ($71,000), official travel ($363,100), facilities and infrastructure ($168,100), ground transportation ($3,600), communications ($23,400), information technology ($11,000) and other supplies, services and equipment ($59,000).

72. In 2017, the proposed number and level of positions for the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide will remain unchanged.

73. The variance (increase) between the 2017 requirements and the 2016 approved budget reflects the provision at the actual average step in grade and dependency status of current incumbents, and the ratio of actual common staff cost expenditures to actual salaries, based on expenditure trends.

Extrabudgetary resources

74. In 2016, extrabudgetary resources amounting to approximately $550,000 are committed to provide mainly for the continuation of two P-2 positions, the capacity-building programme and the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General on the responsibility to protect for 2016.

75. In 2017, extrabudgetary resources amounting to $500,000 are anticipated. Those funds will be used primarily to support the continuation of the two P-2 positions and the capacity-building programme of the Office of the Special Advisers.

D. Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara

($545,300)

Background, mandate and objective

76. On 6 January 2009, the Secretary-General appointed Christopher Ross as his Personal Envoy for Western Sahara (see S/2009/19) and indicated to the Security Council that the Personal Envoy would work with the parties and the neighbouring States, on the basis of Security Council resolution 1813 (2008) and earlier resolutions, in order to achieve a just, durable and mutually acceptable political solution which would provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara.

77. As in previous resolutions, in its resolution 2285 (2016), the Security Council called upon the parties and the neighbouring States to cooperate more fully with the United Nations and with each other and to strengthen their involvement to end the current impasse and to achieve progress towards a political solution. Furthermore, the Secretary-General called for his Personal Envoy to intensify his efforts and for the parties to continue negotiations under his own auspices.

Cooperation with other entities

78. The Personal Envoy reports on his findings and recommendations to the Secretary-General through the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs. The Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, both at Headquarters and through the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), provide support to the Personal Envoy. MINURSO shares with the Personal Envoy media reports and code cables on the latest developments in the Western Saharan territory and in the refugee camps near Tindouf. MINURSO also facilitates the trips of the Personal Envoy, on a non-reimbursable basis, within the MINURSO area of operation, covering Western Sahara and the refugee camps. Starting in 2015, the Personal Envoy is in charge of

the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara.

Performance information

79. In 2016, the Personal Envoy has continued to intensify his shuttle diplomacy between the Government of Morocco and the Polisario Front. He has also pursued his engagement with the neighbouring countries of Algeria and Mauritania. In March 2016, the Secretary-General carried out his first visit to the region, underscoring the importance of making progress in the negotiating process.

80. The Personal Envoy has also continued his consultations with members of the Group of Friends of Western Sahara both in their capitals and in New York to ensure the support of his interlocutors for the achievement of results in 2016.

Planning assumptions for 2017

81. In 2017, the Personal Envoy intends to build on his intensified efforts to make progress in the negotiating process through consultations between the Government of Morocco and the Polisario Front, with the support of the neighbouring countries. The objective is to visit the region and meet key interlocutors in order to reach a lasting, just and mutually acceptable political solution that will provide for the self-determination of Western Sahara.

82. The Personal Envoy will also continue to hold consultations with interested Member States, both in New York and in their capitals. He will hold face-to-face negotiating sessions once the parties have demonstrated sufficient willingness to engage in serious discussions. The Personal Envoy also intends to visit Geneva to discuss various aspects of the conflict with the relevant United Nations agencies.

83. The work of the Personal Envoy will be concluded once the parties have reached a mutually acceptable political solution that will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara.

84. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures for the Personal Envoy are set out below.

Table 11
Objectives. expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To achieve a comprehensive settlement of the question of Western Sahara

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures*		
			2017	*2016*	*2015*
Progress towards the comprehensive settlement of the question of Western Sahara	(i) Increased convergence among the parties on core and substantive issues [number of consultations between the Personal Envoy and the parties and neighbouring States in the region (shuttle diplomacy)]	Target	5	5	3
		Estimate		5	5
		Actual			5

(ii) Enhanced involvement of the international community [number of consultations with and briefings to the Group of Friends of Western Sahara]	Target	12	12	10
	Estimate		12	10
	Actual			12
(iii) Enhanced implementation of confidence-building measures [review meetings for the plan of action on confidence-building measures]	Target	2	2	2
	Estimate		2	2
	Actual			1

Outputs

- Continued high-level dialogue between the parties and neighbouring States
- Informal negotiations between the parties (2)
- Political consultations with the parties and neighbouring States in the region (5)
- Political consultations with the parties and neighbouring States at Headquarters (18)
- Reports and briefings to the Security Council (2)
- Briefings and consultations with the Group of Friends of Western Sahara and with the international community (12)
- Tour of the capitals of the members of the Group of Friends of Western Sahara (2)
- Meetings with UNHCR to review and support confidence-building measures (2)
- Inter-Sahrawi seminars held by UNHCR (3)

External factors

85. The objective of the good offices role of the Secretary-General, carried out largely through his Personal Envoy, is expected to be achieved, provided that the parties are willing and committed to reach a political solution and that the neighbouring States and the international community provide support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 12
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2016			*Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2017*				
Category	*Appropriations* (1)	*Estimated expenditure* (2)	*Variance* (3)=(1)-(2)	*Appropriation 2016* (4)=(1)	*Total requirements* (5)	*Non-recurrent requirements* (6)	*Variance (2017-2016)* (7)=(5)-(4)	*Net requirements for 2017*[a] (8)=(5)-(3)
Civilian personnel costs	311.1	299.5	11.6	311.1	306.9	–	(4.2)	295.3
Operational costs	238.4	238.4	–	238.4	238.4	–	–	238.4
Total	**549.5**	**537.9**	**11.6**	**549.5**	**545.3**	**–**	**(4.2)**	**533.7**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2016.

Table 13
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field Security Service	General Service	Total international	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2016	1[a]	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
Proposed 2017	1[a]	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[a] The Under-Secretary-General is on a when-actually-employed (WAE) contract.

86. The anticipated unencumbered balance in 2016 is due to the actual cost of entitlements for the incumbents being lower than budgeted.

87. The proposed resource requirements for 2017 for the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara amount to $545,300 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for the salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of the two positions of the Office (1 Under-Secretary-General on a when-actually-employed contract and 1 P-3) ($306,900) as well as for operational costs ($238,400), comprising costs for consultancy services ($48,800), official travel ($137,000), facilities and infrastructure ($16,200), communications ($3,100), information technology ($2,300) and other supplies, services and equipment ($31,000).

88. In 2017, the proposed number and level of the positions for the Office of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara will remain unchanged.

89. The variance (decrease) between the proposed resources for 2017 and the approved budget for 2016 reflects the ratio of actual common staff costs to actual salaries based on average expenditure trends.

Extrabudgetary resources

90. No extrabudgetary resources were available for 2016 or are projected for 2017 for this special political mission.

E. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)

($489,200)

Background, mandate and objective

91. On 14 December 2004, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that he had decided to appoint Terje Roed-Larsen as his Special Envoy for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004) in order to enable him to report to the Council every six months on the implementation of the resolution, as requested by the Council in its presidential statement of 19 October 2004

(S/PRST/2004/36). In carrying out this mandate, the Special Envoy consults with the Government of Lebanon and other interested Member States to assist the Secretary-General in the preparation of semi-annual reports to the Council on the implementation of the resolution. On 31 May 2016, Mr. Roed-Larsen stepped down from his duties as Special Envoy. The Secretary-General tasked the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Jeffrey Feltman, with taking on ad interim the responsibility of reporting on the implementation of resolution 1559 (2004), until 31 December 2016.

92. On 17 May 2006, in response to the third semi-annual report of the Secretary-General (S/2006/248), the Security Council adopted its resolution 1680 (2006), in which it reiterated its call for the full implementation of the provisions of resolution 1559 (2004), strongly encouraged the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to respond positively to the request made by the Government of Lebanon, in line with the agreements of the Lebanese national dialogue, to delineate their common border, especially in those areas where the border was uncertain or disputed, and to establish full diplomatic relations and representation, noting that such measures would constitute a significant step towards asserting the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Lebanon.

93. On 11 August 2006, the Security Council adopted its resolution 1701 (2006), in which it emphasized the importance of the extension of the control of the Government of Lebanon over all Lebanese territory in accordance with the provisions of resolutions 1559 (2004) and 1680 (2006), and of the relevant provisions of the Taif Accords. The Council requested the Secretary-General to develop, in liaison with relevant international actors and the concerned parties, proposals to implement the relevant provisions of the Taif Accords and Council resolutions 1559 (2004) and 1680 (2006), including with respect to disarmament and the delineation of the international borders of Lebanon, and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council on a regular basis on the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006).

94. The full implementation of resolution 1559 (2004) is a long and demanding process. Since the adoption of the resolution on 2 September 2004, many of its provisions have been implemented as set out in the reports of the Secretary-General. Nonetheless, following their second postponement, parliamentary elections are now scheduled to take place in June 2017. Presidential elections, originally scheduled for 24 May 2014, have been repeatedly postponed owing to lack of a quorum in Parliament. The Speaker of Parliament is expected to continue to call for parliamentary sessions until a quorum is achieved and a President is elected. Municipal elections took place in a generally peaceful manner in May 2016. In a statement issued on 24 May, the Secretary-General welcomed their conduct.

95. The provision calling for the disbanding and disarming of all Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias has not yet been implemented. From September 2008 to November 2010, Lebanese leaders engaged in a national dialogue, the main mandate of which has been to develop a national defence strategy that would address the issue of weapons outside the control of the State. Following the resumption of the national dialogue in June 2012 and the adoption of Lebanon's policy of disassociation, pursuant to the Baabda Declaration, the then-President of Lebanon, Michel Sleiman, introduced a draft vision of the national defence strategy to

national dialogue participants for consideration. President Sleiman held the last national dialogue session of his mandate on 5 May 2014. No sessions have been held since.

96. The delineation and demarcation of the boundaries of Lebanon are an essential element for guaranteeing the country's territorial integrity, as called for in resolution 1559 (2004). During the reporting period, there were no discussions or contacts between Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic on the delineation of their common border pursuant to resolution 1680 (2006). At the same time, the pace of cross-border incidents between Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic and the risk of escalation have increased since the beginning of the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic. Notwithstanding the bilateral nature of border delineation and Lebanon's policy of disassociation with respect to the Syrian conflict, the evolving situation on the ground underscores the need for progress on this matter under resolution 1680 (2006), as derived from resolution 1559 (2004).

97. The Security Council issued a press statement on 17 March 2016 in which it expressed its continuing concern at the negative impact of the Syrian crisis on Lebanon's stability and the immediate threat to its security. The Council noted with deep concern all border violations, including the presence of terrorist and violent extremist groups in Lebanese territory, the deepening involvement of some Lebanese parties in the fighting in the Syrian Arab Republic and the risks that that posed for Lebanon's stability and for the Lebanese people.

98. The Security Council reiterated the importance of Lebanon's policy of disassociation and called upon all Lebanese parties to cease any involvement in the Syrian crisis, consistent with their commitment set out in the ministerial declaration of the current Government and in the Baabda Declaration of 12 June 2012. The Council also reaffirmed its deep concern over the fact that the office of the presidency of Lebanon had been vacant for 21 months. On 24 May 2016, marking the two-year vacancy in the office of the presidency, the Secretary-General and the Council reiterated their concern about the vacuum and called upon Lebanese leaders to build upon the holding of the municipal elections and elect a President. The members of the Council expressed their intention to continue to follow the developments relating to the presidential vacancy with a particular sense of urgency.

Cooperation with other entities

99. The Special Envoy coordinates and works closely with the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon. Furthermore, the Special Coordinator, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, UNDP and the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process provide logistical support for the visits of the Special Envoy to the Middle East.

Performance information

100. There has been no further progress towards the implementation of the remaining provisions of resolution 1559 (2004), in particular in the context of regional instability and a fluid domestic political context. The stagnation of the implementation process could lead to the erosion of the provisions already implemented and challenge the implementation of outstanding provisions. The

Secretary-General will continue to make every effort to encourage further progress, in the best interests of regional peace and security.

Planning assumptions for 2017

101. The remaining provisions of resolution 1559 (2004) to be implemented are the most difficult and sensitive, namely, the disbanding and disarming of Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias, the extension of the control of the Government of Lebanon over all its territory, and strict respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence of Lebanon. In 2017, against the backdrop of the continued turmoil in the region, the Secretary-General intends to continue his efforts to encourage the relevant parties to make further progress towards the full implementation of the resolution, in the best interests of stability in the region.

102. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures for the Office of the Special Envoy are set out below.

Table 14
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To implement fully Security Council resolution 1559 (2004) and all subsequent related decisions of the Council

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures*		
			2017	*2016*	*2015*
(a) Respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence of Lebanon under the sole and exclusive authority of the Government of Lebanon throughout its territory	(i) Absence of land, air and sea violations	Target	Absence of violations	Absence of violations	Absence of violations
		Estimate		Violations occurred	Violations occurred
		Actual			Violations occurred
	(ii) Number of interactions with relevant parties to reduce violations and ultimately bring them down to zero	Target	35	35	34
		Estimate		34	34
		Actual			34
	(iii) Progress in the extension of the authority of the Government of Lebanon throughout Lebanese territory, in particular along its borders.	Target	Yes	Not achieved	Not achieved
		Estimate		Yes	Not achieved
		Actual			Yes
	(iv) Withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon	Target	Complete	Complete	Complete
		Estimate		Incomplete	Incomplete
		Actual			Incomplete
(b) Disbanding and disarmament of all Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias	(i) Absence of land, air and sea violations	Target	Yes	Not achieved	Not achieved
		Estimate		No	Not achieved
		Actual			No

(c) A strengthened response by all Member States for the implementation of the remaining provisions of Security Council resolution 1680 (2006)	(i) Number of interactions by the Special Envoy with the Government of Lebanon and other interested Governments for increased efforts to implement the remaining provisions of Security Council resolution 1680 (2006), taking into account significant progress made in this respect	Target	35	35	34
		Estimate		34	34
		Actual			34

Outputs

- Regular interactions of the Special Envoy with representatives of the Government of Lebanon and other interested Governments to advance the implementation of the relevant resolutions (35)
- Regular interactions with the Government of Lebanon in support of the Lebanese national dialogue related to the disbanding and disarmament of Lebanese militias (35)
- Regular interactions with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)/Palestinian Authority and good offices between PLO and the Government of Lebanon to facilitate dialogue between the PLO/Palestinian Authority and the Government of Lebanon on the disbanding and disarmament of Palestinian militias (10)
- The provision of good offices and consultations with all foreign Governments that might have influence over the Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias in Lebanon to assist in implementing the requirements of relevant Security Council resolutions in a peaceful manner (32)
- Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council (2)

External factors

103. The objective of the Special Envoy would be achieved on the assumption that: (a) there is political stability and security in Lebanon; (b) hostilities in the region do not have a further impact on Lebanon; (c) there is political goodwill on the part of the parties concerned; (d) the political goodwill of Member States has a positive influence over the parties concerned; and (e) there are no tensions between Lebanon and other States in the region.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 15
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2016				*Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2017*			
Category	*Appropriations* (1)	*Estimated expenditure* (2)	*Variance* (3)=(1)-(2)	*Appropriation 2016* (4)=(1)	*Total requirements* (5)	*Non-recurrent requirements* (6)	*Variance (2017-2016)* (7)=(5)-(4)	*Net requirements for 2017*[a] (8)=(5)-(3)
Civilian personnel costs	284.2	236.9	47.3	284.2	257.6	–	(26.6)	210.3
Operational costs	340.7	183.0	157.7	340.7	231.6	–	(109.1)	73.9
Total	**624.9**	**419.9**	**205.0**	**624.9**	**489.2**	**–**	**(135.7)**	**284.2**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2016.

Table 16
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Sub-total***	*Field/ Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2016	1[a]	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	3	–	–	–	3
Proposed 2017	1[a]	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	3	–	–	–	3
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[a] The Under-Secretary-General is on a $1-per-year contract.

104. The anticipated unencumbered balance in 2016 reflects mainly reduced requirements for staff salary and common staff costs, based on the grade, step and entitlements of the incumbents, and anticipated reduced requirements for official travel by the Special Envoy subsequent to the resignation of the Special Envoy in May 2016.

105. The proposed resources for the Office of the Special Envoy for 2017, amounting to $489,200 (net of staff assessment), provide for the salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of three positions (1 Under-Secretary-General, 1 P-4 and 1 General Service (Other level)) ($257,600) as well as for operational costs ($231,600), comprising costs for official travel ($155,600), facilities and infrastructure ($51,600), ground transportation ($3,000), communications ($13,600), information technology ($3,800) and other supplies, services and equipment ($4,000).

106. In 2017, it is proposed that the number and level of positions for the Office of the Special Envoy remain unchanged.

107. The variance (decrease) between the proposed resources for 2017 and the approved budget for 2016 is attributable mainly to reduced requirements for official travel by the Special Envoy and his staff, as well as to reduced salary and common staff costs for international staff, reflecting provision at the actual average step in grade and dependency status of current incumbents, and the ratio of actual common staff cost expenditures to actual salaries, based on expenditure trends.

Extrabudgetary resources

108. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2016 or are projected in 2017 for the Office of the Special Envoy.

F. United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions

($1,976,000)

Background, mandate and objective

109. Following the non-extension of the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia in June 2009, the United Nations has continued to support the Geneva international discussions on security and stability and the return of internally displaced persons and refugees, which commenced on 15 October 2008 in Geneva, in accordance with the six-point agreement of 12 August 2008 and implementing measures of 8 September 2008, following the hostilities of August 2008 (see S/2009/254, para. 5). In resolution 1866 (2009), the Security Council welcomed the beginning of the discussions and requested the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative, to continue to fully support the process. The discussions, of which 36 rounds have been held to date, most recently on 15 June 2016, are co-chaired by the European Union, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the United Nations.

110. Against the background of the "Proposals for joint incident prevention and response mechanisms" agreed to in Geneva on 18 February 2009, the Secretary-General, on 28 September 2009, addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council in which he updated the members of the Council on the progress in the Geneva international discussions and the convening of the Joint Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism (IPRM) under United Nations auspices in Gali (see S/2009/254, paras. 5 and 6). The Secretary-General also stated that, following consultations with the relevant stakeholders, the United Nations would continue to support the Geneva international discussions and the Gali IPRM through a limited number of personnel with the task of facilitating the United Nations participation in the international discussions in Geneva and in the Gali IPRM, and liaising and coordinating with the relevant actors. He stated that those personnel would be based in Geneva and would spend as much time as required on the ground in order to perform those functions. The Secretary-General addressed a letter on this matter to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Georgia on 29 September 2009, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Georgia replied to the Secretary-General on 28 October 2009. Contacts and communications on this matter were conducted without prejudice to the respective positions of the participants in the ongoing Geneva discussions.

111. In a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 28 December 2009, the Secretary-General noted that, given the important role of the Geneva international discussions and IPRM in stabilizing the situation and building confidence, and in the light of the broad support, including from the main stakeholders, for a continued and effective United Nations engagement beyond 31 December 2009, the United Nations would continue to provide support to the Geneva international discussions and the work of IPRM. In a letter dated 25 February 2010 (S/2010/103), the Secretary-General informed the President of the Council that, following consultations, it was his intention to appoint Antti Turunen of Finland as the United Nations representative responsible for United Nations support to the Geneva international discussions and IPRM. In a letter dated 2 May 2011 (S/2011/279), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-

General that the members of the Council had taken note of his intention and of the information contained in his letter of 25 February 2010.

112. The United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions and his team are responsible for preparing, in consultation with the co-Chairs, the sessions of the Geneva international discussions. They are also responsible for preparing, convening and facilitating the periodic meetings of IPRM in Gali. With regard to the latter, the team maintains a hotline to facilitate timely communication and exchange of information among the parties on any issues of mutual concern.

113. The United Nations Representative and the team will continue to maintain an office in Geneva on the premises of the United Nations Office at Geneva on a reimbursable basis. The team members would regularly travel to the field to liaise with the relevant actors in preparation for and follow-up to the discussions in the Gali IPRM. The team will continue to be co-located and logistically backstopped by UNDP and UNHCR.

Future outlook

114. The role of the United Nations Representative is expected to continue for the duration of the United Nations involvement in the Geneva international discussions and IPRMs. There continues to be support among the principal stakeholders for the discussions in Geneva and the IPRM meetings, as well as for the continued engagement of the United Nations. The role of the United Nations will be reviewed depending on future developments with regard to the Geneva discussions and/or IPRMs and the views of the key stakeholders.

Cooperation with other entities

115. The United Nations Representative and his staff will liaise with United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, such as the office of the Resident Coordinator, UNHCR, UNDP and other actors, in particular with respect to coordinating the role and contribution of the United Nations in the framework of the Geneva discussions and the Gali IPRM. The United Nations Representative and his staff will also maintain close contacts with the officials of the European Union and its monitoring mission in Georgia and officials of OSCE.

116. The mission is supported by the United Nations Office in Geneva and the Department of Field Support for personnel, financial and budgetary management, processing travel requests and other administrative activities.

Performance information

117. On 15 June 2016, the United Nations Representative co-chaired the thirty-sixth round of the Geneva international discussions. Despite the complex issues under deliberation, the United Nations and the other co-Chairs managed to keep all the participants engaged and have reconfirmed their commitment to participating in the Geneva discussions. To allow for more informed debates, special "information sessions" have been conducted in conjunction with the formal Geneva sessions, and on one occasion in the context of the Gali IPRM. Those sessions, co-facilitated by the United Nations, have helped to enrich the formal meetings of the Geneva

international discussions. Two more rounds of the Geneva discussions are foreseen for 2016.

118. On 27 May 2016, the Gali IPRM, which had been suspended since 23 March 2012, resumed its work following an agreement reached between the relevant participants at the thirty-fifth round of the Geneva international discussions. To date, three meetings of the resumed Gali IPRM chaired by the United Nations were held in a constructive and business-like atmosphere, with participants contributing to the discussion in a professional manner. Four more Gali IPRM meetings are foreseen for 2016.

Planning assumptions for 2017

119. It is expected that the Geneva discussions and the Gali IPRM will continue to be convened regularly, requiring substantive and technical support from the United Nations. Both continue to remain the essential platforms for dealing with the issues of concern for all stakeholders involved. The situation on the ground is likely to continue to warrant international involvement and support in preventing instability and facilitating regular contact and exchange of information among the parties.

120. It is expected that the Geneva discussions will continue to be convened with approximately the same frequency in 2017: on average, once every two and a half or three months. In preparation for these meetings, the United Nations Representative will be expected to take part in preparatory visits by the co-Chairs of the Geneva discussions. The Gali IPRM is also expected to maintain the established regularity of meetings — once per month, on average — with possible emergency meetings to be convened at short notice by the United Nations Representative. The United Nations Representative remains ready to contribute to the prevention or clarification of any incident of concern in the area of responsibility through the good services offered to the participants of the Gali IPRM.

121. The United Nations Representative is responsible for the coordination of the United Nations role in the framework of the Geneva international discussions and the Gali IPRM. The mission will continue to carry out the task assigned to it through close cooperation with the United Nations partners engaged in the Geneva process.

122. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures for the mission are set out below.

Table 17
Objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To promote mutual understanding and dialogue among the key stakeholders of the Geneva international discussions and the Joint Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures* 2017	2016	2015
(a) Progress on the key agenda issues in Working Group I (on security and stability) and Working Group II (on humanitarian matters) of the Geneva international discussions	Continued engagement of participants in the Geneva discussions in Working Groups I and II [number of sessions of the Geneva discussions]	Target	4	4	4
		Estimate		4	4
		Actual			4

Outputs

- Consultations by the United Nations Representative with the participants in the Geneva discussions (10)
- Joint visits by the co-Chairs of the Geneva discussions in preparation for the sessions of the Geneva discussions (5)
- Thematic non-papers by the co-Chairs (2)
- Information sessions on specific issues on the agenda for the participants in the Geneva discussions (4)
- Press communiqué of the co-Chairs issued after each round of the Geneva discussions (4)
- Reports on the consultations of the co-Chairs and progress in the Geneva discussions (4)
- Periodic spot reports (4)

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures* 2017	2016	2015
(b) Improved cooperation between the IPRM participants to prevent and respond to incidents on the ground	(i) Number of IPRM meetings conducted	Target	12	12	12
		Estimate		12	4
		Actual			12
	(ii) Number of incidents addressed through IPRM or good offices of the United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions	Target	20	20	20
		Estimate		20	20
		Actual			20

Outputs

- Agendas for the IPRM meetings prepared on the basis of the suggestions of IPRM participants (12)
- Press releases (12) and summary conclusions (12) of the Chair issued following each IPRM meeting
- Notes for the file on each IPRM meeting (12)
- Briefings to international and diplomatic community representatives on the ground (12)
- Use of the hotline (at least 5 phone calls per week to exchange information)
- Weekly security situation reports (52)
- Weekly humanitarian situation reports (52)
- Weekly political situation reports (52)

External factors

123. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that: (a) the participants in the Geneva discussions and IPRM continue to engage in their respective processes; and (b) the expected submissions from the participants in the sessions of the Geneva discussions and the IPRM meetings are received in full and on time.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 18
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2016				Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2017			
	Appropriations	*Estimated expenditure*	*Variance*	*Appropriation 2016*	*Total requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*	*Variance (2017-2016)*	*Net requirements for 2017[a]*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)=(1)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(5)-(4)*	*(8)=(5)-(3)*
Civilian personnel costs	1 341.9	1 341.9	–	1 341.9	1 380.2	–	38.3	1 380.2
Operational costs	595.8	595.8	–	595.8	595.8	–	–	595.8
Total	1 937.7	1 937.7	–	1 937.7	1 976.0	–	38.3	1 976.0

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2016.

Table 19
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field/ Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2016	–	1	–	–	1	2	2	–	6	–	1	7	–	–	–	7
Proposed 2017	–	1	–	–	1	2	2	–	6	–	1	7	–	–	–	7
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

124. The estimated requirements for the United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions for 2017 amount to $1,976,000 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for the salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of seven positions (1 Assistant Secretary-General, 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 2 P-3 and 1 General Service (Other level)) ($1,380,200) as well as for operational costs ($595,800), comprising costs for official travel ($341,000), facilities and infrastructure ($81,100), ground transportation ($39,100), communications ($39,700), information technology ($22,800) and other supplies, services and equipment ($72,100).

125. In 2017, there will be no change to the approved staffing structure of the Office of the United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions.

126. The variance (increase) between the 2017 requirements and the 2016 appropriation reflects the increase in staffing costs due to a change in the vacancy rate, as a vacancy factor of 5 per cent is applied to all seven positions in 2017, whereas in 2016 a vacancy factor of 5 per cent was applied to six continuing positions and a vacancy factor of 50 per cent was applied to one new position.

Extrabudgetary resources

127. No extrabudgetary resources were available for 2016 or are projected for 2017 for the United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions.

G. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria

($19,506,300)

Background, mandate and objective

128. On 16 February 2012, the General Assembly, in its resolution 66/253 A, requested the Secretary-General and all relevant United Nations bodies to support the efforts of the League of Arab States aimed at promoting a peaceful solution to the conflict, including through the appointment of a special envoy. On 23 February 2012, the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the League of Arab States appointed Kofi Annan as their Joint Special Envoy.

129. On 21 March 2012, the Security Council, in a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/6), endorsed a six-point plan. Pursuant to the plan, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the armed opposition forces broadly adhered to a cessation of violence by 12 April 2012, diminishing violence significantly for approximately five weeks. In its resolution 2043 (2012) of 21 April 2012, the Council decided to establish, for an initial period of 90 days, a United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic (UNSMIS) to monitor a cessation of armed violence and to monitor and support the full implementation of the six-point plan.

130. Meeting in Geneva under the auspices of the Joint Special Envoy, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the members of the Action Group for Syria (China, France, the Russian Federation, Turkey and the United States of America, as well as Iraq, Kuwait and Qatar, representing organs of the League of Arab States), adopted a communiqué on 30 June 2012 (S/2012/523), the Geneva communiqué, which set forth measures to be taken to implement the six-point plan and Security Council resolutions 2042 (2012) and 2043 (2012), including an immediate cessation of violence in all its forms; principles and guidelines for a political transition that would meet the aspirations of the Syrian people; and actions that they would take to implement those objectives in support of the efforts of the Joint Special Envoy to facilitate a Syrian-led political process.

131. Also owing to the increased violence, the mandate of UNSMIS was not renewed, leading to the liquidation of the mission on 19 August 2012.

132. On 2 August 2012, the Joint Special Envoy informed the Secretary-General of his intention not to renew his mandate when it expired on 31 August 2012. On 17 August 2012, Lakhdar Brahimi was appointed as the Joint Special Representative

of the United Nations and the League of Arab States for Syria with effect from 1 September 2012.

133. On 7 May 2013, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Sergey Lavrov, and the Secretary of State of the United States, John Kerry, as well as the Security Council, in its resolution 2118 (2013), called for the convening of an international conference on the Syrian Arab Republic, to include the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the opposition, with a view to reaching agreement on the full implementation of the Geneva communiqué. The Joint Special Representative convened this conference on 22 January 2014 in Montreux, Switzerland. The conference was followed by two rounds of negotiations between the two parties in Geneva, from 24 to 31 January 2014 and from 10 to 15 February 2014. The Joint Special Representative relinquished his duties on 31 May 2014.

134. On 10 July 2014, the Secretary-General appointed Staffan de Mistura as his Special Envoy for Syria, to assume his functions on 1 September 2014. On 30 October 2014, the Special Envoy proposed the establishment of "freeze zones", starting in Aleppo. However, the freeze was not announced, owing to a lack of agreement by the parties. On 5 May 2015, the Special Envoy launched the Geneva Consultations, aimed at consulting a broad spectrum of Syrian interlocutors, along with countries from the region and beyond, to help identify points of convergence that could allow for the launch of a political process and end the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic. On 17 August 2015, the Security Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/2015/15) expressing support for the approach set out by the Special Envoy.

135. Since October 2015, new political momentum at the international and regional levels to achieve a political settlement of the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic has resulted in the establishment of the International Syria Support Group and the adoption of four political statements (on 30 October and 14 November 2015 and 11 February and 17 May 2016) and two Security Council resolutions (2254 (2015) and 2268 (2016)). The co-Chairs of the International Syria Support Group, the Russian Federation and the United States, have also issued several joint statements, including on a cessation of hostilities in the Syrian Arab Republic on 22 February 2016, which was endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 2268 (2016) of 26 February 2016 and in a subsequent joint statement issued on 9 May 2016.

136. Through this process, the Security Council, by its resolutions 2254 (2015) and 2268 (2016), tasked the Special Envoy with: (a) convening formal negotiations between the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the opposition on a political transition; (b) supporting the monitoring of the cessation of hostilities by the co-Chairs of the International Syria Support Group; (c) supporting the Support Group's task forces on humanitarian access and ceasefire; and (d) supporting the Secretary-General's reporting obligations before the Security Council.

137. In the light of the above, the Special Envoy convened three rounds of intra-Syrian negotiations in Geneva, in a proximity format. The Special Envoy's team also engaged the Syrian parties in technical talks in Riyadh, Cairo and Moscow.

138. In support of an inclusive political process, the Office of the Special Envoy engaged more than 300 Syrian civil society organizations, including women's

groups, representing a range of political viewpoints, between January and June 2016.

139. With respect to the cessation of hostilities, the International Syria Support Group established a ceasefire task force. Co-chaired by the Russian Federation and the United States, it is composed of political and military officials and Support Group members having influence over the warring sides in the Syrian Arab Republic. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 2268 (2016), the Office of the Special Envoy serves as secretariat of the task force. The Secretariat supports the meetings of the task force as well as the efforts of the Russian Federation and the United States to monitor the cessation of hostilities through a round-the-clock operations centre in Geneva.

140. In addition, the Office of the Special Envoy convenes and coordinates the International Syria Support Group task force on humanitarian access. Its primary responsibility is to address urgent priorities related to the implementation of paragraphs 12 and 13 of resolution 2254 (2015), including, inter alia, the lifting of all sieges in the Syrian Arab Republic, obtaining unhindered and sustainable humanitarian access to besieged and hard-to-reach areas and protecting civilians. In coordination with the United Nations country team in the Syrian Arab Republic, the Office chairs the task force and serves as its secretariat. It conducts preparatory coordination meetings and engages in regular follow-up with the country team in the Syrian Arab Republic and with Support Group members.

Cooperation with other entities

141. Substantive and administrative support for the Office of the Special Envoy is provided by the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Field Support. In the implementation of the good offices mandate, the Special Envoy and his Office will continue to consult and coordinate closely with the Department of Political Affairs, the relevant peacekeeping and special political missions in the region and, when appropriate, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, OHCHR and UNHCR. Cooperation will continue with the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations operating in the Syrian Arab Republic and the region and with the United Nations country team in the Syrian Arab Republic through the Office of the Special Envoy in Damascus. In addition, agencies working in the Syrian Arab Republic are represented within the headquarters of the Inter-Agency Task Force for the Syrian Crisis, which ensures the coordination and coherence of United Nations political, humanitarian, human rights and other efforts in the Syrian Arab Republic.

142. In incorporating the principles of the global field support strategy, the Office of the Special Envoy will continue to leverage the existing logistical and administrative capacity of the Global Service Centre in Brindisi, Italy, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force. The Office has also established a memorandum of understanding with the United Nations Office at Geneva for the provision of support and coordination in Geneva on a cost-reimbursable basis.

Performance information

143. Accomplishments achieved during the period from January to June 2016 reflected steps towards ending the violence and reaching a peaceful resolution of the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic. This included the ongoing negotiations with the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and members of both political and armed opposition groups, as well as engagement with the International Syria Support Group and Security Council members to reduce the level of violence, increase access to humanitarian assistance and serve as an incremental building block for an overarching political solution. The first meeting of the intra-Syrian negotiations was held on 29 January 2016. Subsequently, two rounds of talks were held in Geneva with all parties identified in resolution 2254 (2015). In addition, the Special Envoy continued to hold technical meetings and to consult widely with other relevant Member States, civil society organizations and women's representatives. The Special Envoy also appointed a technical advisor who has commenced work on detainee issues.

Planning assumptions for 2017

144. The broad activities of the Special Envoy in 2017 are expected to be as follows:

(a) Applying the good offices of the Secretary-General through his Special Envoy for Syria to achieve a peaceful political solution to the war. To that end, the Special Envoy will continue to: hold negotiations in line with resolution 2254 (2015); consult broadly with domestic and international stakeholders, including neighbouring States and other Governments with interest in or having influence over the Syrian parties; the Syrian authorities; opposition groups; armed groups; and women's representatives and civil society organizations. In consultation with the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, the Special Envoy will advise the Secretary-General on the political process;

(b) Working with the States members of the International Syria Support Group, all relevant Syrian parties and civil society organizations, and entities of the United Nations, as well as international non-governmental organizations and other organizations, to end the violence and to support the sustained and unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance. As appropriate, the Special Envoy will maintain close contact with the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Emergency Relief Coordinator and other relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Syrian Red Crescent Society, to support their efforts, mainly through its Office in Damascus;

(c) Briefing the Security Council and/or the General Assembly, as appropriate.

145. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement for the Office of the Special Envoy are set out below.

Table 20
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To achieve through peaceful and inclusive means a Syrian-led political solution to the Syrian conflict, which will meet the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people to dignity, freedom and justice, based on the principles of equality and non-discrimination

			Performance measures		
Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*		*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(a) Progress towards the cessation of violence	(i) Absence of politically motivated violence in the Syrian Arab Republic	Target	Yes	Not achieved	Not achieved
		Estimate		No	Not achieved
		Actual			No

Outputs

- Meetings of the ceasefire task force and related meetings that support the Syrian parties and International Syria Support Group members in the negotiation and implementation of a nationwide ceasefire (100)
- Updates and briefings to the Security Council, the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations bodies, as well as the League of Arab States and other regional organizations and the diplomatic community, on the political and security situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and the efforts of the Special Envoy (25)
- Press statements stressing the importance of political dialogue, an end to violence and human rights violations, and humanitarian access (24)
- Background briefings, including to media outlets, stressing the importance of political dialogue, an end to violence and human rights violations, and humanitarian access (104)
- Interviews with major media outlets stressing the importance of political dialogue, an end to violence and human rights violations, and humanitarian access (24)

			Performance measures		
Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*		*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(b) Progress towards an inclusive Syrian-led political process in a safe environment that provides for a political transition and aims to address effectively the legitimate aspirations and concerns of the Syrian people	(i) Number of meetings between representatives of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the whole spectrum of Syrian opposition groups in a credible and comprehensive political process	Target	500	100	60
		Estimate		350	150
		Actual			275
	(ii) Road map or agreement is reached on a solution that meets the legitimate will and aspiration of the Syrian people and ensures full respect for their fundamental rights	Target	1	1	1
		Estimate		1	1
		Actual			–
	(iii) Number of meetings relating to the political process that include representatives of civil society organizations	Target	200	Not achieved	Not achieved
		Estimate		100	Not achieved
		Actual			Not achieved

	(iv) Number of meetings relating to the political process that include women's representatives and organizations	Target	80	Not achieved	Not achieved
		Estimate		35	Not achieved
		Actual			Not achieved

Outputs

- Provision of good offices and organization of talks, consultations and negotiations with all concerned internal, regional and international parties and actors aimed at finding a political solution to the Syrian conflict (350)
- Meetings and workshops for all Syrian stakeholders on topics relating to the peace talks, such as human rights and humanitarian access (8)
- Regular visits to the Syrian Arab Republic and other countries to promote a political solution to the Syrian conflict (30)
- Facilitation of direct and indirect meetings between representatives of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and a broad spectrum of the Syrian opposition to reach an agreement to end the conflict and put forward a political solution acceptable to all concerned (85)

			Performance measures		
Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*		*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(c) Progress towards improvement of the human rights situation	(i) Number of meetings with the Syrian parties to facilitate the release of detainees and prisoners related to events since March 2011	Target	50	50	50
		Estimate		50	50
		Actual			40

Outputs

- Mechanism to coordinate the release of detainees (1)

			Performance measures		
Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*		*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(d) Improved access for humanitarian assistance to people in need	(i) Percentage of people in need reached by international humanitarian assistance	Target	100	100	100
		Estimate		80	74
		Actual			80

Outputs

- Regular field visits inside the Syrian Arab Republic to various areas concerned with the establishment and implementation of local agreements and besieged areas (20)
- Meetings of the humanitarian task force with all members of the International Syria Support Group and related meetings to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to besieged and hard-to-reach areas (104)

External factors

146. The objective will be achieved on the assumption that all domestic, regional and international stakeholders cooperate with the Special Envoy.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 21
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2016				Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2017			
Category	Appropriations (1)	Estimated expenditure (2)	Variance (3)=(1)-(2)	Appropriation 2016 (4)=(1)	Total requirements (5)	Non-recurrent requirements (6)	Variance (2017-2016) (7)=(5)-(4)	Net requirements for 2017[a] (8)=(5)-(3)
Civilian personnel costs	8 268.9	8 653.6	(384.7)	8 268.9	10 309.5	–	2 040.6	10 694.2
Operational costs	3 855.4	6 246.9	(2 391.5)	3 855.4	9 196.8	80.6	5 341.4	11 588.3
Total	12 124.3	14 900.5	(2 776.2)	12 124.3	19 506.3	80.6	7 382.0	22 282.5

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2016.

Table 22
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field Security Service	General Service	Total international	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2016	1	1	1	2	6	11	7	–	29	13	9	51	–	29	–	80
Proposed 2017	1	1	1	3	9	21	18	1	55	17	9	81	–	51	–	132
Change	–	–	–	1	3	10	11	1	26	4	–	30	–	22	–	52

147. The projected overexpenditure in 2016 is due to the expansion of the mandate of the Office under resolutions 2254 (2015) and 2268 (2016). The overexpenditure under civilian personnel is due to the deployment of an additional 20 international and 3 national staff. The overexpenditure under operational costs is due to: the recruitment of additional consultants to support the Special Envoy during the intra-Syrian talks; an increase in the amount of travel undertaken by the Office of the Special Envoy in relation to the implementation of the resolutions; the rental of secure premises in Damascus in line with recommendations of the Department of Safety and Security; and services related to conferences, meetings, peace talks, task force meetings and a round-the-clock operations centre in support of the implementation of the resolutions. The additional expenditures are covered through a commitment authority approved by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on 7 June 2016 in the amount of $4,693,200 under the terms of General Assembly resolution 70/250 of 23 December 2015. Appropriation for the amount used against the commitment authority will be sought in the context of the overall requirements for special political missions for the biennium 2016-2017.

148. The estimated requirements for the Office of the Special Envoy for 2017 amount to $19,506,300 (net of staff assessment) and provide for civilian personnel

costs ($10,309,500) for 132 positions (1 Under-Secretary-General, 1 Assistant Secretary-General, 1 D-2, 3 D-1, 9 P-5, 21 P-4, 18 P-3, 1 P-2, 17 Field Service, 9 General Service (Other level) and 51 Local level) as well as for operational costs ($9,196,800), comprising costs for consultants ($200,000), official travel ($1,956,600), facilities and infrastructure ($4,459,400), ground transportation ($380,700), communications ($354,800), information technology ($204,200) and other supplies, services and equipment ($1,641,100).

149. In 2017, in relation to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2254 (2015) and 2268 (2016), it is proposed that 58 new positions be established and 6 positions be abolished in the Office of the Special Envoy, resulting in a net increase of 52 positions. Thirty-two new positions are proposed for the substantive component (1 D-1, 3 P-5, 8 P-4, 9 P-3, 1 P-2, 3 General Service (Other level) and 7 Local level); 7 new positions are proposed for the security component (3 Field Service and 4 Local level), and 19 new positions are proposed for the support component (2 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 Field Service and 14 Local level). The proposed establishment of 58 new positions is offset in part by the abolishment of 3 positions (3 Local level) in the security component and the abolishment of 3 positions (3 General Service (Other level)) in the support component. In addition, it is proposed that 5 positions (5 Local level) be redeployed from the security component to the support component and that two positions (2 Local level) in the support component be redeployed from the Syrian Arab Republic to the Kuwait Joint Support Office.

150. The proposed number of positions for the substantive component of the mission is 64, 29 of which will be based in Geneva (1 Under-Secretary-General, 1 Assistant Secretary-General, 3 D-1, 3 P-5, 8 P-4, 5 P-3, 1 P-2 and 7 General Service (Other level)), 32 in Damascus (1 D-2, 4 P-5, 8 P-4, 9 P-3, 1 Field Service and 9 Local level) and 3 in New York (1 P-5, 1 P-4 and 1 General Service (Other level)).

151. The proposed number of positions for the security component of the mission is 34, all based in Damascus (1 P-4, 2 P-3, 11 Field Service and 20 Local level).

152. The proposed number of positions for the support component of the mission is 34, 4 of which will be based in Geneva (1 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3 and 1 General Service (Other level)), 26 in Damascus (1 P-4, 5 Field Service and 20 Local level), 2 in the Kuwait Joint Support Office (2 Local level) and 2 in New York (1 P-4 and 1 P-3).

153. The variance (increase) between the 2017 requirements and the 2016 appropriation is due to the expansion of the mandate of the Office under resolutions 2254 (2015) and 2268 (2016). The variance under civilian personnel is due to the proposed establishment of 30 international and 22 national positions. The increase under operational costs is due mainly to an increase in the amount of travel to be undertaken by the Office of the Special Envoy in relation to the implementation of the resolutions; the rental of secure premises in Damascus in line with recommendations of the Department of Safety and Security; and services related to conferences, meetings, peace talks, task force meetings and a round-the-clock operations centre in support of the implementation of the resolutions.

Extrabudgetary resources

154. In 2016, extrabudgetary resources estimated at $750,000 have been utilized to support the Office of the Special Envoy, including the intra-Syrian negotiations in Geneva undertaken by the Special Envoy. Extrabudgetary resources have also been used to cover planning activities and backstopping requirements at Headquarters in New York. In 2017, the work of the Office will be supported through the trust fund in support of the Department of Political Affairs, which will provide additional funds to cover unforeseen or expanded activities during the course of the year. In particular, the trust fund would provide support for intra-Syrian negotiations, meetings between international and regional stakeholders, meetings of domestic Syrian representatives and the work of consultants. Extrabudgetary resources in the amount of $800,000 are expected for 2017. In 2016, three positions of Political Affairs Officer (2 P-4 and 1 P-3) are funded from extrabudgetary resources. It is expected that those positions will be continued in 2017.

H. Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan

($1,387,300)

Background, mandate and objective

155. The Office of the Special Envoy for Sudan and South Sudan was established in July 2011 through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2011/474 and S/2011/475). The Secretary-General and the Security Council had further exchanges of letters on the subject in 2016 (S/2016/258 and S/2016/259). The Office supports the establishment and maintenance of good and peaceful neighbourly relations between the Sudan and South Sudan through a good offices role on behalf of the Secretary-General. This includes cooperating with the African Union High-level Implementation Panel in efforts to implement Security Council resolution 2046 (2012), which calls on the Sudan and South Sudan to reach agreement on critical issues, including: (a) modalities for implementing provisions under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement that remain outstanding, including a political settlement with regard to the conflict in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States, and (b) key post-separation arrangements critical for the establishment of good neighbourly relations between the parties.

156. On 27 September 2012, the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan signed nine agreements in Addis Ababa brokered by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, and closely supported by the Office of the Special Envoy. In the overall Cooperation Agreement, the parties recommitted to the overriding principle of establishing the Sudan and South Sudan as two viable neighbouring States cooperating with each other. The eight additional agreements covered arrangements on oil, trade, banking, certain economic matters, pensions, border issues, the status of nationals in each other's countries and security arrangements. While the joint mechanisms envisaged in the agreements have been activated, little progress has been made in utilizing them to address outstanding issues. The Safe Demilitarized Border Zone is yet to be operationalized, despite agreement at an extraordinary meeting of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism in October

2015 on the coordinates of the centre-line. However, at the regular meeting of the mechanism on 5 June 2016, the parties agreed to issue immediate directives to complete the redeployment of their respective forces from the area of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone. No progress was made on redeployment due to the resumption of fighting in South Sudan.

157. Although the Sudan declared that it had withdrawn from the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, no confirmation has been verified by the Joint Political and Security Mechanism. Since the agreement on 5 June 2016, events on the ground have not changed, and restrictions remain. With the current hostilities in South Sudan, no significant progress or interest can be expected in the near term. In this regard, a follow-up meeting scheduled to be held on 8 August 2016 did not take place.

158. Furthermore, despite continued engagement and shuttling between both Governments, no progress has been achieved on the temporary arrangements in Abyei area and its final status. With regard to the conflict in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States of the Sudan, the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, closely supported by the Office of the Special Envoy, continued to engage the parties and facilitated another round of formal negotiations between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement North in 2015. The parties were unable to conclude the negotiations due to differences on issues of principle, including on linkages and sequencing between the cessation of hostilities and the political process.

Cooperation with other entities

159. The Office of the Special Envoy will continue to extend its full support and to coordinate its efforts with the African Union High-level Implementation Panel. In this regard, the Office of the Special Envoy will continue to work in close collaboration and coordination with the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the United Nations Interim Security Force in Abyei (UNISFA) and to conduct consultations with international and regional partners, including neighbouring States, donor countries, members of the Security Council and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development. Coordination with other United Nations entities and international organizations also remains a priority, which is reflected, for example, in the close cooperation with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and UNDP on the issue of humanitarian access to Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States of the Sudan. The Office of the Special Envoy will continue to be administratively supported by the United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU) in Addis Ababa, as well as by UNAMID and UNMISS in Khartoum and Juba, respectively.

Performance information

160. The Office of the Special Envoy continued to actively engage key officials in both countries to promote the resolution of outstanding issues from the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and to pursue arrangements to strengthen bilateral relations; and to address related internal conflicts in both countries that are an impediment to the normalization of bilateral relations. The Office also cooperated

with, and supported, the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development by providing analysis and input for resolving obstacles in the ongoing negotiation processes in the Sudan and South Sudan.

161. Despite these efforts, there was minimal progress in regard to the two main outstanding issues emanating from the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. On the Abyei area, the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan have made no progress in the implementation of the agreement of 20 June 2011 or the resolution of the final status of the territory. The Abyei Joint Oversight Committee last met on 29 and 30 March 2015. The conflict in the Two Areas is also yet to be resolved. Between July 2015 and May 2016, the African Union High-level Implementation Panel facilitated one formal round of negotiations on cessation of hostilities in the Two Areas and Darfur between the Government of the Sudan, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement North, the Justice and Equality Movement and the Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi. In addition, as a result of extensive bilateral consultations, it facilitated a set of informal meetings between the parties on the Two Areas and Darfur. In efforts to break the stalemate in the negotiations, from 18 to 21 March 2016, the African Union High-level Implementation Panel convened a strategy meeting between the Government, the armed movements and the National Umma Party and presented them with a draft road map agreement, which should serve as the basis for determining the next steps in the peace process, including the talks on cessation of hostilities, the political negotiations on a settlement of the conflicts in the Two Areas and Darfur and the options to ensure the participation of the opposition in an inclusive national dialogue. Following the delayed signing of the road map agreement by the opposition movements on 8 August 2016, the African Union High-level Implementation Panel convened negotiations on the cessations of hostilities in the Two Areas and in Darfur from 9 to 14 August 2016. However, both tracks faced a deadlock after the first round of negotiations.

162. Following up on the implementation of the 27 September 2012 cooperation agreements, on 14 October 2015, the Joint Political and Security Mechanism, the key mechanism for addressing issues related to border security between the Sudan and South Sudan, held an extraordinary session in Addis Ababa, under the auspices of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel. The extraordinary session was the Mechanism's its first meeting since May 2013. The parties accepted the map of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone presented to them by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel in November 2011 and agreed to its centre-line as the location of the separation line between the armed forces of the Government of the Sudan and South Sudan. Furthermore, following the formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity in South Sudan, the Joint Political and Security Mechanism met in Khartoum on 5 June 2016. During the meeting, the parties agreed, inter alia, to complete the redeployment of their respective forces from the area of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, reactivate the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism to its full operational capability, open the 10 border crossing corridors in two phases and enhance military and security relations between the two States.

163. With regard to the internal crisis in South Sudan, the Office of the Special Envoy continued to provide full technical and advisory support to the mediation

team led by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development. This process culminated in the signing by the parties, in August 2015, of the agreement on the resolution of the conflict in the Republic of South Sudan.

164. In line with the request of the General Assembly in its resolution 69/262, in which the Assembly noted that the current joint leadership arrangement of the Office of the Special Envoy and UNOAU needs to be reviewed, the Secretary General proposed the separation of leadership of the two offices through the establishment of a Head of Mission for UNOAU at the Under-Secretary-General level through the upgrade of the existing Assistant Secretary-General-level position in UNOAU in the context of the 2016-2017 biennium budget. The proposal was approved by the Assembly by its resolution 70/247. In this context, Mr. Haile Menkerios, who, until 2016, had been performing both the functions of Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Sudan and South Sudan and Head of Mission of UNOAU, has taken over sole leadership of UNOAU and Mr. Nicholas Haysom has been appointed as the new Special Envoy in 2016.

Planning assumptions for 2017

165. The efforts of the Office of the Special Envoy will focus on assisting the parties to resolve the two main outstanding issues in the implementation of resolution 2046 (2012), namely: the establishment of temporary arrangements for, and agreement on, the process to determine the final status of Abyei; and the conflict in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States of the Sudan. It will also continue to support efforts to reach an agreement on a timeline for border demarcation and a dispute resolution mechanism for disputed border areas. The sustained engagement of stakeholders in both countries by the Special Envoy will remain important to stabilize the security situation and eventually to the finding of a lasting solution to these issues.

166. The Special Envoy will also continue to work towards the achievement and consolidation of peace and stability between and within the Sudan and South Sudan. The Special Envoy will shuttle regularly between both countries and travel to countries of the region and other pertinent locations for necessary consultations.

167. The Office of the Special Envoy will continue to support efforts, including those of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, to end the multiple conflicts in the Sudan through a holistic process that would include a genuine and credible national dialogue. The Special Envoy will participate in all rounds of negotiations conducted under the auspices of the Implementation Panel.

168. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures for the mission are set out below.

Table 23
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To support the process of negotiations to achieve consolidation of peace and stability within and between Sudan and South Sudan through political engagement

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures*		
			2017	*2016*	*2015*
(a) Implementation of bilateral agreements	(i) Establishment of the Abyei Area Administration	Target	Yes	Yes	Yes
		Estimate		No	No
		Actual			No
	(ii) Full withdrawal of armed forces and police from the Abyei Area	Target	Yes	Yes	Yes
		Estimate		No	No
		Actual			No
	(iii) Full operationalization of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and full establishment of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone	Target	Yes	Yes	Yes
		Estimate		Yes	No
		Actual			No
	(iv) Cessation of hostilities and an agreement on security and political arrangements in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States	Target	Yes	Yes	Yes
		Estimate		No	No
		Actual			No
	(v) Humanitarian access for vulnerable populations in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States	Target	Yes	Yes	Yes
		Estimate		No	No
		Actual			No
(b) Completion of negotiations on the outstanding issues between the Sudan and South Sudan	(i) Agreement between the Sudan and South Sudan on a timeline for border demarcation and a dispute resolution mechanism for disputed areas	Target	Yes	Yes	Yes
		Estimate		No	No
		Actual			No
	(ii) Agreement between the Sudan and South Sudan on the process leading to the determination of the final status of the Abyei Area	Target	Yes	Yes	Yes
		Estimate		No	No
		Actual			No
(c) Consolidation of peace and stability within the Sudan and South Sudan	(i) Effective and timely implementation of the agreement on the resolution of the conflict in the Republic of South Sudan	Target	Yes	Yes	Not achieved
		Estimate		Yes	No
		Actual			No
	(ii) Inclusive and credible national dialogue in the Sudan	Target	Yes	Yes	Not achieved
		Estimate		No	No
		Actual			No

Outputs

- Regular engagement and consultations with the authorities of the Sudan and South Sudan and other relevant parties on all issues related to the peace consolidation process, regarding: (a) the implementation of bilateral agreements (9), (b) the completion of negotiations on the outstanding issues between the Sudan and South Sudan, and (c) the consolidation of peace and stability within the Sudan and South Sudan (6 visits each to the Sudan and South Sudan)

- Provision of advice or technical assistance through regular meetings and consultations with the African Union High-level Implementation Panel on: (a) the implementation of bilateral agreements, (b) the completion of negotiation on the outstanding issues between the Sudan and South Sudan, and (c) consolidation of peace and stability within the Sudan and South Sudan (50 meetings/consultations)
- Regular engagement and consultations with key Member States, including countries of the region and neighbouring States, to develop and foster common approaches (12 meetings/consultations)
- Quarterly briefings by the Special Envoy to the General Assembly and the Security Council on various related issues (4)

External factors

169. The objective is expected to be achieved, provided that the political will of the leaders and their respective communities prevails, particularly in view of the internal crises in both countries, and that there is continuing support from the international community.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 24
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2016			*Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2017*				
	Appropriations	*Estimated expenditure*	*Variance*	*Appropriation 2016*	*Total requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*	*Variance (2017-2016)*	*Net requirements for 2017[a]*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)=(1)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(5)-(4)*	*(8)=(5)-(3)*
Civilian personnel costs	1 159.8	1 178.0	(18.2)	1 159.8	1 110.4	–	(49.4)	1 128.6
Operational costs	252.9	272.2	(19.3)	252.9	276.9	–	24.0	296.2
Total	**1 412.7**	**1 450.2**	**(37.5)**	**1 412.7**	**1 387.3**	**–**	**(25.4)**	**1 424.8**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2016.

Table 25
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2016	1	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	**5**	–	–	**5**	2	1	–	**8**
Proposed 2017	1	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	**5**	–	–	**5**	2	2	–	**9**
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**	–	–	**–**	–	**1**	–	**1**

170. The anticipated overexpenditures in 2016 mainly reflect: (a) higher than budgeted costs for national staff based on entitlements of current incumbents; and (b) higher than budgeted expenditures in areas of communication and information

technology services and transport with the appointment of separate leadership for UNOAU and the Office of the Special Envoy in 2016. As noted in paragraph 164 above, until 30 June 2016 the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Sudan and South Sudan was also the Head of UNOAU, and therefore, some operational expenditures related to the support for the Special Envoy were covered from the budget of UNOAU.

171. The proposed resources for 2017 for the Office of the Special Envoy amount to $1,387,300 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for the salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of eight positions (1 Under-Secretary-General, 1 D-1, 2 P-4, 1 P-3, 2 National Professional Officer, 1 Local level) and the proposed establishment of one new Local level position ($1,110,400), as well as for operational costs ($276,900), comprising official travel ($184,500), facilities and infrastructure ($10,400), ground transportation ($8,300), communications ($39,200), information technology ($16,100), medical ($4,600), and other supplies, services and equipment ($13,800).

172. In 2017, it is proposed to establish one driver position (Local level). As noted above, until 2016, the Special Envoy for Sudan and South Sudan was also the Head of UNOAU. As a result, the requirements for a driver for the Special Envoy were provided by UNOAU. With the appointment of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the African Union separately from the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Sudan and South Sudan, there is a requirement for a driver position to support the Special Envoy.

173. The variance (decrease) between the 2017 requirements and the 2016 approved budget is mainly due to the reduced requirements for international staff as a result of the application of a higher vacancy rate in 2017 compared to 2016, which is partly offset by increased requirements under: (a) national staff costs, due to the proposed establishment of one driver position (Local level), provision being made at the actual average step in grade and dependency status of current incumbents, and ratio of common staff cost expenditures to actual salaries, based on expenditure trends; and (b) operational costs, mainly under communications and information technology. As noted previously, until 2016, the Special Envoy for Sudan and South Sudan was also the Head of UNOAU, and as a result, some operational expenditures related to the support for the Special Envoy were covered from the budget of UNOAU until 2016.

Extrabudgetary resources

174. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2016 or are projected for 2017 for the Office.

I. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region

($4,332,500)

Background, mandate and objective

175. The Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region signed on 24 February 2013 outlines key national, regional, and international actions required to end the cycles of conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. Kenya and the Sudan joined the Framework in January 2014. In March 2013, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region was appointed and, subsequently, an Office was established in June 2013 in Nairobi to support the full implementation of the Framework. Since that time, the Security Council has issued four resolutions on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), resolutions 2098 (2013), 2147 (2014), 2211 (2015) and 2277 (2016), in which it requested the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to, inter alia: lead, coordinate and assess the implementation of the national and regional commitments under the Framework; encourage a high-level regional political dialogue between key signatories to address the root causes of the conflict; promote timely, credible and inclusive national elections; and engage regional actors on the neutralization of armed groups, including the Forces démocratiques de liberation du Rwanda (FDLR).

176. In January 2015, the Special Envoy developed a three-year road map (2015-2017) to support the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework. The road map identifies nine key priorities for the efficient discharge of the Special Envoy's mandate. Strategic review of the mandate of the Office of the Special Envoy is ongoing. A report of the Secretary-General is due by 30 September 2016.

Cooperation with other entities

177. The Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General will collaborate with MONUSCO, in particular on the implementation of national commitments, as outlined the relevant aspects of Security Council resolutions 2098 (2013), 2147 (2014), 2211 (2015) and 2277 (2016).

178. The Office of the Special Envoy will work with United Nations country teams in the region to implement the Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework launched in March 2016 in support of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework. The agencies engaged in this partnership include UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the United Nations Population Fund, the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

179. The Office of the Special Envoy will collaborate with the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe on non-locational administrative support elements and, on a limited basis, with the United Nations Office at Nairobi on locational administrative

support elements to ensure timely support and efficient service delivery to the office. Support provided by both the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe and the United Nations Office at Nairobi is on a cost-reimbursable basis.

Performance information

180. During the first half of 2016, the Office of the Special Envoy continued to support the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework. This was achieved through the execution of the priorities of the Office's 2015-2017 road map and the implementation of relevant aspects of Security Council resolutions 2211 (2015) and 2277 (2016).

181. Accomplishments of the Office of the Special Envoy under expected accomplishment (a) for 2016 are as follows:

(a) Strategic dialogue between the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Nations on the resumption of joint military cooperation between the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo (FARDC) and MONUSCO against FDLR have commenced;

(b) High-level meetings to discuss and make recommendations on best ways to address the issue of armed groups in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, particularly FDLR and the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), are convened in cooperation with the guarantors of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework (United Nations, African Union, International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and Southern African Development Community);

(c) Collaboration between the guarantors of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework and the Governments in the region to advance the implementation of the Nairobi Declarations and resume the repatriation of ex-M23 combatants from Uganda and Rwanda, including through field missions, commenced;

(d) Engagement of national, regional and international stakeholders to achieve peaceful, inclusive and credible elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo through an all-inclusive dialogue commenced;

(e) Implementation of the recommendations of the Regional Oversight Mechanism to strengthen the governing structures of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework commenced, including through the convening of more action-oriented and nationally-owned meetings of the Technical Support Committee, including the 13th session of the Committee held in Lusaka on 13 May 2016;

(f) Meetings of national officials on key issues related to the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, such as judicial cooperation, as confidence-building mechanisms are convened, such as those held on 15 and 16 March 2016 in Kinshasa, and on 19 and 20 April 2016 in Nairobi.

182. Accomplishments of the Office of the Special Envoy under expected accomplishment (b) for 2016 are as follows:

(a) The United Nations country team regional strategic framework in support of the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework launched;

(b) Organization of two meetings related to the organization of the Private Sector Investment Conference for the Great Lakes Region, followed by the conference, which took place on 24 and 25 February 2016 in Kinshasa, including an after-action review of the meeting, held on 15 March 2016 in Nairobi;

(c) The second meeting of the Advisory Board of the Women's Platform for the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework held on 22 March 2016 in New York;

(d) A resource mobilization brochure on the Women's Platform published;

(e) Consultations with civil society organizations held on a quarterly basis and Regional Civil Society Forum of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region strengthened through capacity-building and consultative meetings and dialogues;

(f) Two meetings on regional judicial cooperation held on 15 and 16 March 2016 in Kinshasa, and on 19 and 20 April 2016 in Nairobi;

(g) One workshop on local integration as a solution to displacement held on 6-7 June 2016 in Nairobi.

Planning assumptions for 2017

183. Based on the mandate of the Special Envoy, the overarching planning assumptions for the 2017 budget will focus on the following priorities and programmatic activities:

(a) Continue to conduct good offices to encourage the Governments of the region to neutralize armed groups;

(b) Initiate good offices to support the conduct of timely, credible and inclusive elections in countries of the region while supporting mediation and facilitation efforts in the region;

(c) Continue the reform of the governance structures of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework and support the implementation of existing protocols and agreements that promote peace, security, development and cooperation in the region while strengthening regional confidence-building mechanisms;

(d) Support initiatives on economic cooperation, including follow-up processes to the Private Sector Investment Conference for the Great Lakes Region;

(e) Continue to promote the Women's Platform for the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework as a key tool to empower women in the region and encourage greater participation of women in peace processes in the region;

(f) Continue to engage and support civil society groups and youth in the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework;

(g) Continue to support initiatives to strengthen regional judicial cooperation to address impunity in the region related to international crimes, sexual and gender-based violence, illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources and terrorism;

(h) Support the effective implementation of the regional strategic framework in support of the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework;

(i) Strengthen partnerships with the donor community towards funding activities in support of implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework;

(j) Collaborate with partners on durable solutions for refugees and internally displaced persons.

184. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures for the mission are set out below.

Table 26
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To advance the implementation of the provisions of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region, and promote durable solutions to prevent and resolve recurring conflicts in the Great Lakes region, including by carrying out tasks requested by Security Council resolution 2277 (2016)

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures*		
			2017	*2016*	*2015*
(a) Progress in the implementation of the commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework according to established benchmarks, and the Special Envoy's road map, including the conduct of peaceful elections in the region	(i) Reduced number and strength of the activities of armed groups in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (with a focus on FDLR and ADF) [Number of armed groups neutralized]	Target	2	1	2
		Estimate		1	1
		Actual			1
	(ii) Progress in the implementation of the Nairobi Declarations (2013) including repatriation of ex-M23 combatants from Rwanda and Uganda to the Democratic Republic of the Congo [Cumulative percentage of former combatants and dependants repatriated]	Target	40 per cent	–	–
		Estimate		25 per cent	–
		Actual			10 per cent
	(iii) Progress on the voluntary repatriation of former FDLR combatants and dependants [Percentage of eligible former FDLR elements repatriated from the DRC to Rwanda and Uganda]	Target	52 per cent	–	–
		Estimate		40 per cent	–
		Actual			3 per cent
	(iv) Increase in the number of confidence-building initiatives for enhanced cooperation between the Governments of the region [Number of projects developed and implemented]	Target	5	6	8
		Estimate		4	4
		Actual			2
	(v) Conduct of peaceful, inclusive and transparent elections in the region [Number of peaceful, inclusive and transparent elections held in the region]	Target	2	2	1
		Estimate		3	1
		Actual			2

	(vi) Strengthened governance structures of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework at ministerial signatory States level and witnesses/guarantors level [Cumulative number of meetings at Regional Oversight Mechanism, Technical Support Committee, ministerial, witnesses/guarantors levels]	Target	6	8	–
		Estimate		5	8
		Actual			4

Outputs

- Weekly engagement and consultations at senior and working levels with the Governments of the 13 signatory countries of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework
- Meetings and/or missions organized/undertaken to promote confidence-building among regional leaders (5)
- Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council (2)
- Briefings to the Security Council (2)
- Meetings of the Technical Support Committee convened jointly with the African Union Commission (2)
- Meetings of the Regional Oversight Mechanism convened jointly with the African Union Commission (2)
- Meeting of the witnesses of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework convened jointly with the African Union Commission (1)
- Facilitation missions undertaken and dialogues organized to help secure free, fair and peaceful presidential elections in the region (9)
- Advocacy missions and/or high-level discussions undertaken/facilitated to advance the implementation of the Nairobi Declarations (3)
- Briefing, guidance or strategy paper developed to accelerate the implementation of the Nairobi Declarations (1)
- Missions undertaken, in collaboration with the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda, to accelerate the amnesty and repatriation of ex-M23 elements from Rwanda and Uganda (3)
- Missions and/or meetings undertaken/convened, in collaboration with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the Southern African Development Community to accelerate the neutralization of FDLR, ADF and other armed groups operating in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (4)

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures*		
			2017	*2016*	*2015*
(b) Progress in facilitating a political process that involves Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework signatory countries, the international community, civil society, women, youth and other stakeholders to address the underlying root causes of the conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo	(i) Implementation of durable solutions to address issues of refugees and internally displaced persons in the region [Number of initiatives facilitated]	Target	5	5	–
		Estimate		5	5
		Actual			5
	(ii) Improved socioeconomic development and enhanced regional economic integration [Number of initiatives and projects implemented to promote regional economic cooperation]	Target	5	4	–
		Estimate		4	4
		Actual			4

(iii) Increased mobilization and engagement of *forces vives* (women, youth and civil society) of the region, on the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework [Number of initiatives and projects implemented to promote mobilization and engagement of *forces vives*]	Target	5	4	–
	Estimate		4	4
	Actual			2
(iv) Progress in fighting impunity, improving accountability and advancing regional judicial cooperation to strengthen the rule of law in the region [Number of extraditions and prosecutions of high-profile perpetrators and masterminds of serious human rights violations]	Target	5	4	2
	Estimate		4	2
	Actual			2
(v) Increased resources mobilized for the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework [Increase in resources mobilized]	Target	$3 million	$4 million	–
	Estimate		$2.6 million	$4 million
	Actual			$0.6 million

Outputs

- Thematic papers and/or projects developed to advance regional economic integration (5)
- Conference organized with participation of Government representatives, civil society organizations, human rights defenders, and women's groups to address the root causes of instability in the Great Lakes region (1)
- Regional consultations by the Special Envoy and/or the Chief — Political Affairs in the region to engage political leaders on the full implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework (8)
- Cross-border projects initiated in close cooperation with the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and United Nations partners (2)
- Monthly consultations and dialogues with the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries and the Southern African Development Community to enhance collaboration
- Resources mobilized to support activities related to the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework funded through the trust fund of the Office of the Special Envoy ($3 million)
- Meeting at ministerial or expert level to strengthen regional judicial cooperation (1)
- International follow-up conference on strengthening the economic sector in the Great Lakes region (1)

External factors

185. The mandate of the Office of the Special Envoy is expected to achieve its objective provided that: Member States, and particularly the members of the Security Council, continue to support and focus on the implementation process of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework in the Great Lakes region, including through coordinated actions and coherent messaging to signatory countries; the situation in the region allows for continued political dialogue between regional countries; and there is clear political will to implement national and regional commitments for the stabilization of eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the overall implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 27
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2016				Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2017			
Category	Appropriations (1)	Estimated expenditure (2)	Variance (3)=(1)-(2)	Appropriation 2016 (4)=(1)	Total requirements (5)	Non-recurrent requirements (6)	Variance (2017-2016) (7)=(5)-(4)	Net requirements for 2017[a] (8)=(5)-(3)
Civilian personnel costs	2 876.2	2 800.9	75.3	2 876.2	2 833.5	–	(42.7)	2 758.2
Operational costs	1 525.1	1 581.8	(56.7)	1 525.1	1 499.0	26.5	(26.1)	1 555.7
Total	**4 401.3**	**4 382.7**	**18.6**	**4 401.3**	**4 332.5**	**26.5**	**(68.8)**	**4 313.9**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2016.

Table 28
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field Security Service	General Service	Total international	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2016	1	–	1	1	4	6	4	–	17	1	1	19	1	7	–	27
Proposed 2017	1	–	1	1	4	6	4	–	17	1	1	19	1	7	–	27
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

186. The projected underexpenditure in 2016 is attributable mainly to underexpenditures for international staff due to higher-than-budgeted vacancy rates and actual cost of incumbents. These underexpenditures are partly offset by projected overexpenditures mainly under operational costs due to higher-than-budgeted expenditures for official travel, as a result of increased travel in the Great Lakes region to support implementation of the Technical Support Committee and Regional Oversight Mechanism.

187. The proposed resources for 2017 for the Office of the Special Envoy amount to $4,332,500 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for the salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of the 27 positions (1 Under-Secretary-General, 1 D-2, 1 D-1, 4 P-5, 6 P-4, 4 P-3, 1 Field Service, 1 General Service (Other level), 1 National Officer and 7 Local level) ($2,833,500), as well as operational costs ($1,499,000) comprising consultants ($94,300), official travel ($606,100), facilities and infrastructure ($87,800), ground transportation ($82,800), air transportation ($125,000), communications ($174,100), information technology ($129,100) and other supplies, services and equipment ($199,800).

188. In 2017, the proposed number and level of positions for the Office of the Special Envoy is proposed to remain unchanged.

189. The variance (decrease) between the 2017 requirements and the 2016 approved budget reflects reduced requirements for international staff, reflecting provision at the actual average step in grade and dependency status of current incumbents and the ratio of actual common staff cost expenditures to actual salaries, based on expenditure trends, and the lower post adjustment rate in 2017 compared to 2016, and reduced requirements for operational costs, mainly under information technology, as a result of the discontinuation of an internationally contracted information technology personnel, as a result of the change in support arrangements for the Office. These reduced requirements are partly offset by increased requirements under national staff, taking into account actual grade, step and entitlements of incumbents, and increased requirements for consultants, due to one additional consultancy, and the need to hire consultants with a higher level of experience.

Extrabudgetary resources

190. In 2015 and 2016 an amount of $2 million in extrabudgetary resources was received from donors ($2.7 million since inception of the mission in 2014), which facilitated the launch of social-economic projects, including the Private Sector Investment Conference, held in Kinshasa on 24 and 25 February 2016; support to the Women's Platform; activities to empower civil society and promote youth engagement; economic integration; and high-level meetings, such as the Ministerial Meeting on Judicial Cooperation held on 19 and 20 April 2016. In 2016 the office expects new donations for a multi-year contribution of approximately $1 million. Other donors are expected to contribute to the trust fund in an estimated amount of $1.5 million in 2016. Similar amounts are expected for 2017.